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LAST EDITION

## MR. ASQUITH SAYS UNITED KINGDOM RESOLVED TO WIN

Former Premier Affirms That Issue of the Present Battle Will Not Weaken Nation's Allegiance to Great Purpose

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"Whatever may be the immediate issue of this phase of the campaign," Mr. Asquith, the former Premier, declared in a stirring speech before the members of the Aldwych Club on Friday, "while it is still in doubt, I wish to say emphatically and decisively it is not going to, in the faintest degree, weaken our allegiance to the great purposes for which we have been fighting, or our determination, through foul as through fair weather, to press on to their final accomplishment."

The former Prime Minister addressed a very distinguished gathering, including Lord Mervyn, who presided, Viscount Midleton, J. H. Thomas, M. P., Sir Henry Dalziel, Sir Robertson Nicoll, Dr. Jowett and others. On entering the room, Mr. Asquith received an ovation lasting several minutes. Part of his speech was an analysis of the deeper issues of the war as they had gradually revealed themselves and it concluded with an appeal to the country to keep its eyes fixed and heart set on the great dominating purposes to which they had deliberately consecrated the resources and energies of the Empire with unwavering faith, both in the worthiness of their aims and in the certainty that they would be achieved.

"There is no use cloaking naked facts or minimizing their gravity," he said; "we have reached the critical point in the fortunes of this war."

After a reference to the enemy's serious progress and the coolness, gallantry and readiness for a counter-attack unsurpassed if ever equalled in the annals of warfare, with which the Allies' retirement had been conducted, Mr. Asquith said the allied cause had a positive purpose as well as the negative purpose of repelling aggression, vindicating public faith and frustrating German Welt-Politik.

It was recognized that the old diplomatic machinery, however honestly worked, had, like chain-armour and wooden battleships, had its day. They had determined to provide against recurrence of the horrors scourging mankind and devastating the world, not merely by repression and punishment, but by bringing into life and into effective action the corporate judgment, the sense of common justice and common interests, the reconning and, if need be, the restraining and constraining forces of the whole family of nations.

"There is none of us," Mr. Asquith added, "who does not pray for peace as the world's paramount need, but the only peace worth making or taking is one which will open a new road free of toll to all people, whether great or small, safeguarded by the common will; and if need be, by the common power, for the further progress of humanity."

They owed it to the fallen, who had been the real defenders of the present and the hope and promise of the future that when history summed up its judgment it would be that they had neither wasted without much result what had been lost, nor diverted what still remained to less worthy and honorable purposes. Their duty was the courage that would both dare and endure, and patience, whose equanimity was undisturbed by any alterations, either of hope or fear.

"We must take large views backwards and forwards," Mr. Asquith said, "and seek to measure events as they occur, not by the dust and noise which for the moment they create but by their real and lasting significance."

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LIGHTHOUSE BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the light-house service was passed today by the Senate and now goes to the President.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Imperial War Cabinet held its second sitting at 10 Downing Street, yesterday. The Indian representatives attended for the first time.

OFFENSIVE FOUGHT TO A STANDSTILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

T. D. Bouchard Argues in Favor of Educational Improvements, Despite Opposition of Roman Catholic Priest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. HYACINTHE, Que.—Holding an open-air meeting on Roman Catholic church property in the parish of St. Jules, in his campaign for educational reform, Mr. T. D. Bouchard, member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for St. Hyacinthe County, came in sharp collision with the Rev. Father Belis, the head Roman Catholic priest of the parish.

In opening, Mr. Bouchard spoke of the conscription law and advised the farmers to obey it. He said that he had opposed this law because he thought, and he was still of the opinion, that if the French-Canadian leaders, lay or clerical, had given a strong support to voluntary enlistment, as he had done himself, voluntary enlistment would have given an adequate number of soldiers with less hardships than conscription. Now conscription was law, he said, and it had to be complied with.

Mr. Bouchard pointed out that the war crisis had shown clearly that there must be a change if the French-Canadians would enjoy their share of influence in the Dominion. The farmers, the workingmen, the tradesmen and the manufacturers should have more influence in the parliaments to make the laws more practical.

"It is in bettering our systems of schools," said he, "that an adequate equilibrium can be established between the governing influences of each class. We should have free colleges, corresponding to the high schools of the United States, to prepare our boys for the fights of tomorrow."

At this point, 15 minutes after he had opened his address, Mr. Bouchard was interrupted by Father Belis, who ordered the gathering to leave the grounds, as no political meeting, according to an order of the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, was to be held on parish property.

Mr. Bouchard retorted that as the priest had withheld his objection for a quarter of an hour and only voiced it when he had started to speak on school matters, he would finish his speech, provided the meeting was willing to hear him. Father Belis said that he had no wish to argue, nor would he have objected to the meeting had not Mr. Bouchard spoken against Roman Catholic schools. Mr. Bouchard denied the charge, but the father ordered the people to clear the grounds. The women started to leave, with the boys and girls, but the great majority of the men remained, and Mr. Bouchard continued his speech on the betterment of public instruction, speaking for an hour altogether.

Mr. Bouchard said that he was glad to see that the majority of the men had stayed on the ground that belonged to them and that about 15 women had done the same. It showed that it was now realized that reason had been given to men by God to be used in comparing ideas and to form a personal judgment, and not to be led aside, to be governed like a flock of sheep. The incident was as remarkable to him, because it was a demonstration of the way the adversaries of educational reform wanted to prevent them from becoming law.

Mr. Bouchard also argued strongly for uniform of textbooks in rural Quebec and for adequate salaries for teachers, so as to insure better teaching. This money would not be wasted, as education is now recognized as the basis of the prosperity of a nation.

Mr. Bouchard was well received and vigorously applauded.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German record of brutality in Belgium is being duplicated in the occupied towns of Northern Italy. The German and Austrian troops there are practicing oppression and outrage to a degree which would shock the world, if the world did not, by this time, know Teutonic methods too well to be shocked by even the worst of them.

The Asahi states that the council also considered the adoption of a corps system like that of Germany, as well as the abolition of the brigade system for the army. It was proposed to increase the army to 25 corps, each corps being two divisions of three regiments each.

Japan's field army, before the war, was 19 divisions, four cavalry and three field artillery brigades, six regiments of heavy field artillery and three divisions of mountain guns.

Three to five divisions formed an army, and a division consisted of two brigades of 12 battalions, plus a regiment of field artillery, consisting of six batteries of six guns, a regiment of cavalry consisting of three squadrons, machine-guns and a battalion of engineers. Each brigade consisted of two infantry regiments.

Those present at yesterday's conference included Prince Fushimi, Field Marshals Terauchi, Yamagata, Oku and Kawamura, in addition to General Oshima, Minister of War, and General Uyehara, Chief of Staff.

Special summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The position on the Montdidier front is stabilized. That is the information which has been received by this paper this morning from England, on the best authority, and it sums up the result of the latest German drive.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (June 8)—Changes in the navy were considered at the council of field marshals held at the headquarters of the general staff yesterday. A conference of both field marshals and admirals of the fleet will meet in a few days.

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Armenian Government up to date has not recognized the Bolshevik Government.

It is understood that the Caucasian Government will not comply with the Brest-Litovsk peace, whereby the larger part of Russian Armenia was turned over to the Turks, and the Turks are now trying to occupy these lands by force of arms, continuing their atrocities meanwhile.

A year ago, following the Russian revolution, a committee of Armenians went to Petrograd and obtained from Kerensky permission to employ their forces for defense on the Caucasian front. The Armenians have an army of 150,000 men, armed with weapons taken from Russian soldiers returning to their homes. Pazarbekoff, the commander, is an able officer. The Georgians have an army of equal size, so that these two Christian people with 300,000 men, based on the west by the Turks and German-controlled forces and in their rear by fierce Turco-Tatars, from practically the sole opposition on the pathway of Germany's march to Central Asia.

One of the Washington authorities on international relations, who is familiar with the heroic stand of the Armenians and Georgians, said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday:

"The opposition offered by this noble band of Armenians at this time is one of the most sublime spectacles of the war," and he added, "beneath the sun and with their nation all but destroyed, they have the courage to stand and defy the on-rushing autocratic hordes, which have all but annihilated their people. They are a little band of Christian heroes standing to beat off the foe of civilization until relief can come to them."

This authority believes that the Armenians now opposing the Turks form the nucleus of a future state which should later be established under the protection of the United States and the Allies. He says:

"The ideal solution of this part of the problem would be the formation along the southeast shores of the Black Sea of an Armenian-Georgian-Assyrian state which should include Western Transcaucasia and Northeastern Turkey, and which would at last, after nearly 13 centuries of Moslem persecutions, give a secure home to the remnants of the three ancient Christian peoples.

"The determination of the exact boundaries of such a state would require considerable study and consideration. It would be well if such a state could be carried far enough to the south to separate Turkey from Persia.

"It is hard to make any recommendation as to the proper disposition of Eastern Transcaucasia with its large Turco-Tatar population. This territory would be a detriment rather than an asset to the suggested Armenian-Georgian-Assyrian state. Eastern Transcaucasia was originally conquered by Russia from Persia, and there may be no better solution than to return it to that country. There would be danger in doing this, however, from the fact that Baku has been a great center of Pan-Turkish propaganda and the annexation of this region to Persia would add an element to the population of that country which might be a source of trouble and danger in the future."

In Siberia, Bolshevik influence is spreading rapidly to the eastward, while the Pan-Turkish movement, which seeks to unite all Turkish-speaking people against the Allies and in favor of Germany, is making constant headway. Baku is the headquarters of this movement. Agayeff, the originator of it, a man of eloquence and influence, went from Baku to Constantinople and there established the college whose emissaries are sent out to all Turkish-speaking tribes to influence them.

This is a bare outline of the situation in the northeast, showing how Germany seeks to accomplish her design there, while fighting a losing fight in the west. The purpose of the United States at the moment obviously is to seek means and methods for bringing about the rerudescence of Russia rather than to encourage military action from the east, the theory being that if elements can be found in Russia to bring about a revolution based upon the fundamentals of real democracy and understood by the masses, the work of Germany may be undone and the effects of her propaganda overthrown.

One plan that has been considered is that of sending Russians from the United States to establish industries and demonstrate the advantages of democracy by actual experience, and a further proposal has been made for the United States to purchase all available supplies in Russia to prevent their falling into the hands of the Germans. Both of these plans are, however, considered impracticable.

#### JULY 4TH PLANS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Friday)—At a meeting in the Liverpool Town Hall yesterday, plans were considered for giving a hearty Lancashire welcome to the Entente's friends and Allies from America. The Lord Mayor presided and Sir Randolph Baker, acting for the Minister of Information, was the principal speaker. At the conclusion of the meeting the Lord Mayor intimated that arrangements probably would be made for suitable demonstration to celebrate the Fourth of July by Americans present on the Mersey side.

#### NORWEGIAN LOSSES AT SEA

LONDON, England (Friday)—Norwegian seamen to the number of 970 thus far have been killed as a result of submarine attacks or by mines, according to a statement made at the annual meeting of the Norwegian Shipowners Association. The dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says a dispatch to the War Insurance Committee said that 698 Norwegian ships had been sunk and \$69,000,000 kroner had been paid by the War Insurance Board.

## NAVAL AUTHORITY ON U-BOAT ACTIVITY

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss Explains Raid Off American Coast—Shows Importance of Tackling U-Boats in Narrow Seas

LONDON, England (Saturday) — (By the Associated Press) — German submarine activity off the Atlantic Coast of the United States should not be taken very seriously, as the Germans probably will not attempt to blockade the American shores. This is the opinion of Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. He believes that there is only one submarine operating off the American Coast and that the purpose of its trip across the Atlantic was to frighten the Americans.

"German ruthlessness at sea, he declared, must be met by centralized warfare in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

He paid tribute to the cooperation of the American naval forces in European waters. He said the American ships not only were stationed in the North, but were also operating in the Mediterranean and off Gibraltar.

Archibald S. Hurd, the British naval writer, has obtained from the First Sea Lord his opinion upon U-boat activities near the United States. Secrecy is an essential element of success in all warfare and particularly in naval warfare, but there are times when a chief of staff can speak with necessary reserve without giving information to the enemy. In democratic countries the leaders of the fighting forces must carry public opinion with them. That has been the policy adopted in increasing measure by the present Board of the Admiralty.

The First Sea Lord was biding over a table at work when the interview entered the room.

"This development should not be taken very seriously," he said in reply to a general inquiry as to what importance he attached to the German sinking of shipping off the American coast.

"If I were inclined to bet, I should say there has not been more than one submarine off the American coast. I may be wrong, but that is the impression I have formed. That conclusion fits in with my interpretation of the enemy's object.

"The Germans cannot hope to maintain anything in the character of a blockade. The distance is too great from their bases."

The enemy has merely made a demonstration with the hope of causing us to decentralize our efforts to put down the submarine. His object is to frighten the American people into the population of that country which might be a source of trouble and danger in the future."

In Siberia, Bolshevik influence is spreading rapidly to the eastward, while the Pan-Turkish movement, which seeks to unite all Turkish-speaking people against the Allies and in favor of Germany, is making constant headway. Baku is the headquarters of this movement. Agayeff, the originator of it, a man of eloquence and influence, went from Baku to Constantinople and there established the college whose emissaries are sent out to all Turkish-speaking tribes to influence them.

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that does not mean that no submarine can escape and cross the Atlantic. No such guarantee can be given.

"What, then, should be done? I see it is reported that American coast-bound traffic will be convoyed. If that be the case, the same principle will be adopted as has proved successful during the past year or so, but this will be a quite secondary effort. I imagine, since according to the statement made by the Naval Secretary in Washington the American naval authorities are convinced that if the submarine is to be mastered it must be mastered in the narrow seas.

"American resources are developing rapidly, and the two policies, I hope may prove incompatible, namely,

cooperation in the main offensive with a measure of protection to local traffic."

The conversation passed to the manner in which the American naval forces have cooperated in the European waters.

"You know, of course," the First Sea Lord continued, "that for more than a year past American men-of-war have been operating from Queenstown. It also has been known for some time that there are American ships in the Mediterranean. I do not think it can be regarded as a secret from the Germans that American men-of-war are also acting against the enemy off Gibraltar."

"This cooperation constitutes a remarkable testimonial to the strategic insight of the American naval authorities who have not hesitated to send battleships to join the grand fleet in the North Sea.

"I wonder how many people realize that the decision of the American naval authorities in sending ships 3000 or more miles across the Atlantic to defend American interests represents a unique triumph of a fundamental strategic principle. The naval historian when his time comes to write, will not be blind to this notable action, and there seems no doubt he will be able to add that the Navy Department was supported wholeheartedly by public opinion.

"And that reminds me to emphasize the fact that the object of the Germans in sending submarines to the American coast to sink shipping was to weaken the concordant between expert and civil opinion in the United States. On that matter there is no shadow of doubt."

Discussing the relations of the two navies, Admiral Weymss said:

"On the broad lines of strategic policy, complete unanimity exists. Admiral Benson and Admiral Mayo have both visited us and studied our naval plans. No officers could have exhibited keener appreciation of the naval situation. I find it difficult to express the gratitude of the British service to these officers and to Admiral Sims for the support they have given us. I am not exaggerating or camouflaging, to borrow a word of the moment. Our relations could not be more cordial."

"The day-to-day procedure is of the simplest. Every morning I hold conference with the principal officers of the naval staff, and Admiral Sims is present as the representative of the United States fleet, joining freely in the discussion of the various subjects which arise. I need not add that I keenly appreciate his help. At sea, the same spirit of cordial cooperation exists—extremely cordial. I should like to say we have, fortunately, a common language and common traditions, which have done much to assist us in working together."

"The American officers and men are first rate. It is impossible to pay too high a tribute to the manner in which they settled down to this job of submarine hunting, and to the intelligence resource and courage which they have exhibited.

"They came on the scene at the opportune moment. Our men had been in the mill for many weary months. Possibly the American people, so far removed from the main theater of the war, can hardly appreciate what it means when these American officers and men crossed the Atlantic.

"They have been splendid, simply splendid; I have seen a number of the destroyers and conversed with a large number of officers. I also have had many reports, and am not speaking of the aid the United States has rendered without full knowledge.

"Not only are the vessels well constructed and the officers and men thoroughly competent, but the organization is admirable. It was no slight matter for so many ships to come 3000 miles across the Atlantic to fight in European waters. The decision raised several complicated problems in connection with supplies, but those problems have been surmounted with success. There have not been anything like it before in the history of naval warfare, and the development of the steam engine has rendered such cooperation more difficult than ever before because the modern man-of-war is dependent on a constant stream of supplies of fuel, stores, food and other things and is in need of frequent repairs.

"That atlas is illuminating. It indicates sound strategic methods of dealing with the submarine campaign. We must fight the U-boat in the narrow seas. In other words, we must centralize, concentrating all our forces in what is really the decisive area.

"The Germans, you may be sure, have been studying the charts, and in sending one of their so-called submarine cruisers to the American coast they thought to raise an outcry in the United States against the policy which is now being pursued of fighting the submarines in the narrow seas.

"Well, I judge both from official information and cable dispatches in the newspapers that they have already failed in their purpose. It looks as though they had merely brought the war home to the American people, reminding them in this dramatic way that the seas are all one and that they have a common interest with us and the other Allies in conquering the power which invented this modern form of piracy. That represents another defeat for the Germans.

"We shall have to wait on events before final judgment can be formed as to whether the enemy will persist in this new policy. I am not inclined to take the business seriously. It cannot be serious in relation to the immense volume of sea traffic between the United States and Europe. But I must enter one caveat. The proper policy is, as I have said, centralization of effort in the decisive areas,

the narrow waters through which all submarines, whether intended to cruise off our shores or off the American coast, must pass.

"That is the right policy, as every seaman will, I am sure, agree, but

paratively small losses, and the food situation in the British Isles is actually more satisfactory today than it was a year ago.

"In spite of the submarines, we have got rid of queues. The people are contented, and the general situation, so far as it is influenced by the naval effort, has improved, although the enemy is making his maximum attack on every ship afloat, British, allied and neutral.

"Those results have been achieved by adherence to the only sound strategic principle—concentration of effort."

## United Strategy

Reason of United States and British Naval Success

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Benefits derived from United States naval strategy by the United States and Great Britain were pointed out here today by Navy Department officials, who read with interest the views of Vice-Admiral Weymss on the operation of German submarines off the American coast.

"The Navy is naturally much gratified at the appreciative words of Admiral Weymss in regard to naval cooperation in European waters," said Acting Secretary Roosevelt. "The keynote of our naval policy from the beginning has been a united strategy. It would have been easy to fall into the error of assigning separate zones of operation to the various navies, but it was evident from the first, as Admiral Weymss points out, that the principal naval forces must be concentrated in the decisive area of the narrow seas around England.

"With this in mind, the evident German effort to break up this concentration by sending raiding submarines to our own coast, has failed utterly in its purpose. One submarine, or possibly two, at the present time, or even a continuation of the scattered attacks must and will be met on this side by supplementary naval operations without in any way weakening the main effort, or hunting the submarines in the narrow seas off Europe, or to convoy troops and supply ships across the ocean.

"That this singleness of purpose is actually succeeding is proved by the fact that the German naval objective which has been often announced for over three years has, up to the present, entirely failed in its purpose. The British and American naval forces at all points are working not only in complete harmony, but with a constant interchange of ideas that is improving the efficiency of both services."

GERMAN SOLDIER AND BOLSHEVIST IDEAS

LONDON, England (Saturday) — German soldiers returning from Russia are imbued with Bolshevik ideas and are everywhere circulating revolutionary pamphlets, General von Rissberg said in the German Reichstag during the Friday sitting, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. For this reason, he said, strict discipline was necessary in the army.

The sitting was marked by sharp attacks from various members on the military authorities. Herr Mueller of Meiningen, criticizing the preference system in use in the army, declared that there were 3700 officers in Bucharest, where they are useless. He charged, it is said, that active officers are kept as far as possible behind the front, that reserve officers are used in the firing line and that volunteer officers are sent to the front without proper training or passing the necessary examinations.

General von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, made a violent attack upon Herr Mueller for his revelations of conditions in the army.

SOVIET DEPUTIES SUMMONED TO MEET

LONDON, England (Friday)—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Moscow says the central executive has summoned a meeting of the Soviet deputies for June 28. The dispatch adds that food riots have occurred at Kineshma, in the government of Kostroma, where a crowd of 20,000 persons besieged the Soviet officers. Machine guns were used to disperse the crowd, a number of persons being killed or wounded.

MOSCOW, Russia (June 8)—(By the Associated Press) — Resistance is being made by the peasants in the provinces of Minas and Mohilev against German attempts to restore the land to the landlords. Several detachments of Germans have been annihilated by the peasantry. Both provinces have been declared under martial law and a special punitive expedition has been organized by the Germans to punish the slightest resistance to military authority. The landlords have sent a message of thanks to General Falkenhain for suppressing the peasant riots.

Tzec-Slovak Advance

LONDON, England (Saturday) — The Tzec-Slovak troops operating against the Russian Soviet Government in Siberia and the Ural region continued their successes, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow, dated June 11. On the Siberian Railroad from Tchelabinsk to Tomsk (a distance of 1,250 miles) all the towns are in the hands of the Tzec-Slovaks. Omsk was occupied on June 8 by a united force of Slovaks and Cossack peasants, under command

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of Col. Ivanoff, the Soviet forces having retired from Omsk and Tunen.

MOSCOW, Russia (Friday, June 7) — (By the Associated Press) — Tzec-Slovak troops, in their operations along the railways connecting Siberia with central Russia, have temporarily cut off communication between the Siberian grain stores and Moscow and Petrograd. The Tzec-Slovaks now control the stations of Omsk and Novo-Nicholaevsk and Tschelabinsk and also many smaller stations. Consequently they are able to prevent traffic from the Siberian granaries to both Moscow and Petrograd.

## IRISH ARRESTS RESULT IN CLASH

Conflict Takes Place Between Police and Sympathizers—Counties Under Special Law

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The arrest of two men in County Galway, Ireland, on Friday led to a prolonged conflict between a crowd of sympathizers and the police. The police used their clubs, and the sympathizers any missile that came to hand. In the meantime other sympathizers barricaded the roads by felling trees and stringing barbed wire. Some telegraph wires were cut.

The men were arraigned in a local court on charges of illegal drilling, and committed to the Sligo jail. The rioting recurred during their removal to the jail, and the police were unable to quell it. A bayonet charge was ordered, and after several persons in the crowd had been injured, the sympathizers were dispersed.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

K

## FAMOUS RUSSIAN APPEALS TO ALLIES

**Noted Revolutionary Sends Message to French Paper Asking for Help so That Russia May Regain Her Independence**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
PARIS, France.—The Matin publishes an appeal which the famous Russian revolutionary, Bourzoff, has telegraphed to the French daily from Stockholm. Bourzoff declares that all Russians except the Bolsheviks want the Allies in Russia in order to reconquer their independence. Bourzoff, the dangerous revolutionary of the ancien régime, who has just spent six months in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and who is regarded as a dangerous reactionary by the powers that be in Russia, returned to Russia in 1914, desirous of giving his services to his country, and thinking that, at any rate during the war, they would not be refused. But by Gor'emykin's orders he was arrested and deported to Siberia. The revolution of March, 1917, witnessed his return to Petrograd. He then engaged in strong patriotic propaganda which was disapproved by Kerensky, who suppressed the paper published by Bourzoff. Trotzky put him in prison.

Bourzoff's message to the Matin reads thus: "The whole weight of the war has been thrown on the western front. It is there that today the fate of European peoples and that of the whole of democracy is being decided. In the final struggle the Allies have been deserted by Russia. Their cause has been betrayed by the Russian Bolsheviks and by the Socialists who call themselves Zimmerwaldians and who in Russia, as in other countries, act in unity with the Bolsheviks. In spite of this betrayal at the crucial hour the Allies are certain to triumph. They are inexorably determined to continue the struggle, even if the war is to be a long and fierce one. And tomorrow, when the hour of victory comes, it will be Russia, Russia alone, who will be pitied, for she will have left the ranks of the belligerents. She is today thrown, bound hand and foot, under the feet of the enemy. owing to the Bolsheviks, Russia is the prisoner of the Germans and she is despairingly calling to the Allies for aid."

"Do not forget it! Remember how close was our alliance in 1914, when Germany declared war on us all. The whole of Russia vibrated to a strong wave of patriotism, but alas! at the same time we were being minded by a double defeatist intrigue. The first of these intrigues, which was showing its head in the court, in financial and ministerial circles, contented itself at the beginning of the war with clandestine maneuvers, but the other showed itself openly in the Social-Democratic Party in close unity with the German Social Democrats. In each German defeat our defeats saw their own defeat and in each German victory they saw the triumph of German Socialists, and consequently their own. With their arms the Germans would never have succeeded in wholly destroying the Russian Army; they achieved it by means of the traitors who were in their pay. It is by the power of gold and by treason that the Germans are today the masters of Ukraine, of Finland, of the Baltic provinces and that they are already stretching their grasp over Great Russia."

"Our situation is a terrible one, for the Germans exploit our resources and all that they will soon be getting out of Russia will be immediately turned against the Allies. We must organize every effort to prevent such a shameful situation. We cannot permit Germany to make use of an inert Russia as an arm against the Entente. If we thus favored German imperialism the name of Russia would be branded in history as even more despicable than that of Germany herself. But we are on the very edge of the precipice. Germany is on the verge of becoming mistress of enormous resources. Shall we succeed in defending them by our own means? No. There is only one thing for us to do: it is to call on our allies for help. A thousand years ago our forefathers, addressing some foreign princes, said to them: 'Our country is vast and full of resources, but we live in disorder; come and govern us.' Today, after indescribable trials, the Russian patriots are saying the same to you, our allies. We say to you: 'Come and govern us, come as friends; help us to get rid of those traitors who have us by the throat. Set up order and liberty again in our country.' Whether our allies enter Russia by Kola or Archangel, what does it matter? From wherever they come they will be welcome as long as they are faithful associates in the struggle against a common enemy. Let them help us to form an army and that army will be the object of all our care, for it will be our only hope of deliverance."

"If I write as I do, if I write this appeal, it is because I am certain that apart from the Bolsheviks all the Russians, Socialists or bourgeois, think as I do. For we are all certain that the allied army, from whatever direction it comes, will have no other aim than the reorganization of Russia, the resurrection of Russia to strength and independence. The landing of an allied army on our soil will prepare the alliance which will come after the war. The technical genius of France, of England, or America, will aid us in making the most of our great national resources. But let it not be forgotten that no cooperation will be possible until after the downfall of the Bolsheviks. That must precede everything else. There is no possibility of saving Russia so long as the Bolshevik régime lasts. Nothing is possible with the Bolsheviks but decomposition, general poverty, famine and dishonor. We are waiting for the Allies to help us cut them down and then help to stay the German invasion."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
**Gen. D. Francisco Gomez Jordana**  
Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco

## SPAIN, MOROCCO AND RAISULI

### Government at Madrid Uneasy About Difficulties and Developments of Morocco Question — Position of Germany Clear

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 12 and 13.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There are many evidences of the rousing of public opinion in regard to the difficulties and developments of the Morocco question, and it is stated in responsible quarters that the government is deeply preoccupied with it and feels considerable uneasiness. Despite the formal expression of confidence in General Jordana, the Spanish High Commissioner, there are still rumors that his further occupation of the residency must by no means be regarded as assured. Reports of a very discouraging character concerning some features of the Spanish Administration are made, and certain proceedings which it is contemplated taking before the supreme tribunal have been spoken of. It is now stated that before the fall of the last government and its replacement by the present national ministry, the then Minister of War, Señor La Cerva, who had the military junta to support him, had a scheme for taking charge of the Morocco enterprise himself, and personally replacing General Jordana. With this in view he had actually arranged for a tour of inspection in the zone, and it was his intention, on returning from this expedition, to formulate a new program for dealing with the problem, and then, if still considered desirable, to place himself at the head for executive purposes. However, before any headway could be made with this scheme, Señor La Cerva and the government of which he was a part fell into difficulties, and so there was an end of it.

The government apparently adheres firmly to its view that General Jordana ought to be maintained as High Commissioner, if only for the reason that any attempt at replacing him at this juncture would undoubtedly lead to a crisis from which the gravest difficulties might ensue. As against this, it is urged that the crisis which will inevitably arise if there are not the most drastic changes in the administration will be a vastly more serious affair than any that could occur as the result of a change in officials. There are now some decided manifestations of opinion to the effect that the pacification of Morocco ought to be an accomplished fact by the time that the European war comes to an end, and the present system of subsidizing the rebels instead of suppressing them is hopelessly wrong and ought to be stopped forthwith. While this is being done with Raisuli there appears to be an unusual reality about the apparently semi-peaceful state of things.

But one difficulty facing the government certainly at the present time is whether the Spanish people would receive favorably a project for carrying on an energetic military campaign in Morocco at this stage after all that has happened. There is a strong feeling against making any further sacrifices, and the people are inclined to say that there is quite enough slaughter going on in the world without Spain going into the same kind of business on her own account. Again the feeling of disappointment—or more than that—in regard to the results so far achieved is a factor in the case. It is not so long since, when there were many murmurings against the poor progress being made in the zone, that the government tried to make it appear as though they had accomplished something there by announcing that it was then possible to withdraw a certain portion of the troops, and they were accordingly withdrawn. That the state of pacification in which the zone then was and is now warranted any such step is, of course, absurd.

News from Morocco of the high-handed way in which Raisuli is be-

having causes more and more astonishment. It appears that the former brigand, if that is the way to describe him, maintains his own guards on the borders of all the territory over which he claims to exercise control, and these guards confront the Spanish. At one point, Medusa, the sentinels of Raisuli and those of the Spanish forces are only 200 meters apart. The Spanish police and carried off the woodwork of some of the bridges that had been constructed in the vicinity. All the sheiks in these parts refuse to accept any instructions from the officials of the Spanish Administration, or to attend at any headquarters when summoned, declaring that they take orders from Raisuli alone. One of these sheiks on being censured by Lieutenant Aznar, grossly insulted him, whereupon the lieutenant ordered his dismissal. The Moor went off to see General Jordana who seems to have thought that in the circumstances Spanish interests would be best served by ordering the arrest of the lieutenant. The Sheik of Megadó, however, what is called a Raisulista, stole the camels at the military post of Alcazar, and held them for ransom. At another place a number of Moors attacked a Spanish soldier stationed there, one of a regiment of the Catalan Cazadores, wounded him and took away his rifle. General Barrera, the commandant-general at Larache, instructed the captain of police to impose a fine of \$300 on the tribe. Mohatar, the chief, however, refused to pay or to present himself at the administration when ordered to do so, whereupon General Barrera gave orders for some of his cattle to be seized and sold to cover the amount of the fine. This was done, but Mohatar upon made representations to a higher authority than General Barrera with the result that eight days later there came an order that the cattle were to be brought back and handed over to Mohatar, and the fine canceled. In this way it is said the position and authority of General Barrera were greatly compromised.

A more extraordinary story concerns General Jordana himself. Making a considerable expedition through the zone the General passed rapidly through the district of Larache, and with his party camped for the night at Rgala. At this stage of the proceedings he conceived the idea that while there it would be a good thing to push northward to Medusa and make a study, even if it had to be done at a distance, of the position occupied by El Ksar-et-Sguir which, on the shores of the straits, might close the international zone of Tangier, and make it difficult for the customary contraband to be carried on. He, therefore, made his plans for marching on in the direction of Medusa in the early morning, when a Moor came to tell him that all the natives in the camp had determined to fire on the General and his staff if any attempt were made to march toward Medusa. Thereupon he abandoned his scheme and proceeded through the Fondak to Tetuan. And yet, in spite of this, says the Spanish business man in Morocco who conveys this news, the "splendid results" the High Commissioner has achieved in his administration are mentioned in official circles.

Señor Manual Aznar returns to the attack in El Sol, and as the other newspapers are showing a tendency to take the matter up, it begins to seem that the Morocco question will by no means be allowed to remain in the background, which the government has seemed to think the best place for it. Señor Aznar says it is agreed that Raisuli is the mortal enemy of France, and that being so, it is correct, he asks, or is it even wise and discreet that as the result of the Spanish procedure this famous Moor should be lord and master of the Spanish zone? It is declared that nobody knows how the great war will end, and that we cannot guess the secret of the future hides from us. Well, then, is that not one of the very best reasons for preventing Spanish Morocco from being converted into a center of dangerous propaganda

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against one of the powers that is fighting with most ardor, most enthusiasm, and most expectation? Is it not one of the best reasons for preventing a man like Raisuli, the supposed friend and ally of Spain from becoming an instrument of belligerency against the French?

It has long been known that Raisuli is the enemy of France, a great and furious enemy, who if he could control sufficient forces would be very glad to launch an attack against General Lyautey himself tomorrow and to put the troops of General Lamotte to the sword. That is the point of view that has to be most carefully considered. May the Spanish Government assist, morally and materially, a man who is known to be seeking war against France as he himself has declared? For the present Spain can only govern in Morocco in agreement with the French protectorate, or at least by inclining her policy in the direction of France. How is that theory compatible with the fact that the Spanish zone is absolutely inundated with German agents and that the belligerent propaganda of Raisuli is carried on among the tribesmen with the object of bringing them to attack Lyautey?

The position of Germany in this matter is logical and clear. Morocco has an interest for her in the same way that Ireland, Egypt, India, Mexico and Canada have. If she could cause some of the tribes to rebel and carry the war to the French zone it would be a substantial achievement for her. Consequently the efforts her agents are making in the Spanish zone and the admirable communications of those agents with their colleagues in Spain is well understood as part of the general war system of Germany. It is inadmissible that Spain should continue in her present position. Thus writes Señor Aznar. The serious difficulties of the situation have never previously been ventilated to anything like the same extent. Discussion of these views of the Morocco problem has been taboo in Spain; the fact that these extremely delicate aspects of the international situation are now openly dealt with is proof that the subject is assuming the most serious complexion.

**STRONG MEASURES AGAINST DRINK URGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A recent airplane collision at Leaside, a suburb of this city, was the cause of a request by the juryman who sat at an inquest in connection with the collision that the Imperial army authorities at London, England, enforce stringent measures against soldiers in training in Canada being allowed to have liquor. The text of the verdict was that while "we do not wish to blame any of the parties concerned with this occurrence, we feel most strongly that the use of liquor by any of the flying corps under any circumstances, whether on duty or on leave, should be absolutely forbidden. Therefore we call upon the proper authorities to institute most stringent regulations regarding the use of liquor by members of the corps."

In the evidence officers declared that liquor was forbidden on the grounds, but the request of the juryman was nevertheless sent to Ottawa, from whence it will be submitted to the proper authorities in England, the general feeling being that no member of the Royal Flying Force in Canada should be allowed to use liquor in any form whether on or off duty.

The coroner stated that strong rumors were in circulation that liquor had been carried into the flying camps for consumption, and that the relatives of the cadets were anxious to know, and had a right to know, whether there was any truth in the statement.

**IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY**

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

**SECRETARIES APPOINTED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., member of the War Cabinet, has appointed Mr. Pembroke Wicks of the War Cabinet office, to be his private secretary, and Mr. J. Wilson, M. B. E., to be his assistant private secretary.

**APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for War, has appointed Lieut.-Col. Earl Stanhope, D. S. O., M. C., to represent the War Office in the House of Lords, and to be Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office.

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## LETTERS

### Prohibition Helped Colorado

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

One among many of the interesting statements in the recent edition of the official handbook of the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers, namely, "The Anti-Prohibition Manual," issued to be the constant companion of members of the trade, their employees and their friends, is that "during the entire 18 months beginning January 1, 1916, a total of 15,827 persons were arrested by the police department (of Denver) charged with various crimes."

This declaration stands alone in the manual, in so far as making any comparison with the number of arrests made in the years immediately preceding. It most evidently ignores the official report that there were 4000 fewer arrests made in the "City Beautiful" in 1916 than in 1915; that the Denver city jail recently received no prisoners whatever during a period of 24 hours"; that the Colorado State Penitentiary recently reported itself shy 200 prisoners as compared to its record of the old liquor selling days.

Well does the writer remember, for he lived in Pueblo, Colorado, "before and after," the very noticeable change that rapidly brightened the civic and social structure throughout the state beginning New Year's, 1916. Before this good year, it was quite the usual thing to see the rail in the city courtroom filled with the law's offenders. And innumerable were the occasions when the judge called upon the defendant to explain himself, that he would answer, "I don't remember anything about it. I was drunk."

Prohibition stepped in. How comparatively quiet became the voice of the legal penalizer! Soon the number given a free ride in the wagon" became so small that the man in the street could be heard to remark, "What a shame! Many of the court officers will now be out of a job." And it might seem somewhat peculiar that this class of people is not included in the anti-prohibitionists' loud insistence that 1,600,000 persons would at once be out of a job if federal prohibition should become "an awful reality." And certainly the government's almost desperate need for far more than 1,600,000 men will be kept clearly in mind at this point. Who can measure the infinite amount of good that would accrue, were the multitude that now promotes evil together with those who must therefore be employed to mete out its punishment, all to throw their united manhood into those activities that spell endurance and victory for their country in its hour of unprecedented need?

Martial law prohibition in Southern Colorado during the coal strike of 1914, coming most opportunity just ahead of the state vote on prohibition, had lasted long enough to reverse the stand of many wet business men. With their own eyes they saw—what is always true when a fair stretch of territory enforces a dry measure—business rapidly pick up, customers settling old accounts and promptly paying new ones, and the government saving large amounts of money through an immensely decreased number of court cases. These business men at once became unalterably dry in their attitude. They had seen.

And so the first page had scarcely been torn from the 1916 calendar, before the "calamity howlers" became as quiet as bones on a desert, trembling real estate scares evaporated, taxation fears and dreads of myriad types and degrees were buried Pikes-Peak deep; in other words, the lies that had been spread into the State just before the voting in November, 1914, to be flaunted upon printed sheet and billboard, became known for their nothingness. Thousands of public officials, citizens and even a countless number of those who had been long enslaved by the liquor habit, came to glory the day that had brought freedom from alcohol.

To be a bit more specific, men, who had quite habitually emptied their full pay envelopes into the saloons and similar institutions, now paid their bills, bought new clothes, talked of their rejuvenated health, shared their income with their families and then they turned a surplus into the banks which caused the savings deposits of the very first month to total an increase of \$270,000 in Pueblo. And the bankers were so overjoyed with the inflow that, in numerous instances, all hands were kept toiling over the accounts way into the night.

Union Avenue, by the way of which practically all the residents on the south side of the city enter the shopping district, was cleared of its string of saloons, that, blessed by conversion with regard to paint, windows and fur-

iture.

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

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## DRAFT ROUND-UP IN MASSACHUSETTS

Police in Every City and Town to Cooperate on Wednesday, June 26, in Locating and Arresting Registration Evaders

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans have been made by Maj. Roger Wolcott for a round-up on Wednesday, June 26, of men in the draft age in Massachusetts who have failed to register under the selective service law, and today he is sending to the chief of police in every city and town, and to every employer of more than 50 male operatives, a letter requesting their cooperation in the work.

The plan contemplates that a police officer shall be detailed to every entrance of every factory employing more than 50 male persons, and every man within the draft age who is unable to produce evidence of his registration will be arrested and turned over to the United States Department of Justice.

In his letter to chiefs of police, Major Wolcott says:

"It is believed that many men of draft age (which now includes almost every man who on June 5, 1918, had attained the age of 21 and had not attained the age of 32) have, through ignorance or design, failed to register as required by law. As one of the measures contemplated to bring such men to account it is planned, on Wednesday, June 26, 1918, to have the police require every employee of draft age entering every plant in Massachusetts employing over 50 male operatives to produce his registration certificate or notice of final classification, or to furnish a satisfactory explanation of its absence."

"By section 49 of the selective service regulations it is the duty of all police to take draft evaders into custody, and turn them over to the United States Department of Justice. It will also be an important and appreciated service to your country if you will cooperate in every way to make the above plan a success. Such cooperation should include:

"A. On Wednesday morning, June 26, at opening time, stationing a police officer at every entrance of every industrial plant in your jurisdiction which employs over 50 male operatives.

"B. Requiring every employee of draft age to produce either his registration certificate, notice of final classification or other satisfactory evidence of being registered. All employers have been requested to station a foreman at each entrance to assist the police in identifications and other ways.

"C. Arresting any employee who fails to produce satisfactory evidence of registration, and reporting his arrest to the nearest representative of the United States Department of Justice.

"D. Reporting to the nearest representative of the United States Department of Justice the names and addresses of any employees who fail to show up for work at the opening hour on June 26, 1918. All employers have been requested to furnish you with such names and addresses."

Useful cooperation on the part of employers is outlined by Major Wolcott as follows:

"A. Posting notices or otherwise notifying your employees of draft age that on entering your plant on June 26 they will be required to give evidence of their registration.

"B. Having a foreman or other reliable person at each entrance to your plant at your opening hour on the above date to assist the police in identifications and other ways.

"C. Providing the police with the names and addresses of any of your employees who do not show up for work at your opening hour on the above date."

## United States Guards

New Battalion in Process of Formation in Northeast

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A new battalion of United States Guards, to be designated as the twenty-seventh battalion, is now in process of formation in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., in addition to the seventh and eighth battalions, which are also partially organized.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Williams said today that approximately 50 officers are needed to head these organizations, and that applications for such commissions will be considered by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the department, to whom information regarding qualifications should immediately be sent. Applicants must be over the draft age, informed on general military matters and physically fitted for service. Enlisted men applying for commissions must be over the draft age, and although unfitted for overseas service they may be eligible for guard service. Some of the United States Guards are now in the Commonwealth Armory, and all the men are making good headway along military lines.

Capt. Lester Watson, aeronautical officer of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., has issued instructions to 12 privates, first class, aviation section, signal enlisted reserve corps, to report for active duty to the commandant of the school of military aeronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Saturday, June 29. The men are from Massachusetts, Maine, and Connecticut.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Cannon has reported for duty in the quartermaster department as assistant to Col. S. Field Dallam. He has recently been in the service at the headquarters of the Eastern Department, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, N. Y., and previously was for some time at Madison Barracks, Watertown, N. Y.

Capt. John Kennard of the same de-

partment has been ordered to report to Newport News, Va., for duty as chief of staff at the embarkation depot at Camp Stewart.

Lieutenant-Colonel Williams announces that the department is receiving many requests for the presence of military bands at all kinds of events in and about Boston. He desires it understood that military law forbids the use of a military band at any occasion where there is competition with civilian musical organizations. Application for the use of military bands should be made to the commanding officer at the post of station where the band has its headquarters.

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, at the head of the French Military Mission in the United States, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he was for several days in conference with military officials of the United States, French and English governments.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, in command of the department, received a telegram today from Lieut. R. J. Hill Jr. at Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, stating that he is leaving at once for Boston, where he is to become an aide to Brigadier-General Ruckman.

The Northeastern Department

U. S. A., is to furnish the seventy-first regiment of coast artillery, and two companies with arms to take part in the observance of Bunker Hill Day on Monday, June 17. Men of the regiment are being organized for overseas service, and as yet are wholly inexperienced in military tactics, having received but little drilling.

## Training at Newton

Contingent of 288 Men Arrives at Technical High School

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—Training of drafted men in high schools began in the State of Massachusetts yesterday, when contingent of 288 men arrived at the Newton (Mass.) Technical High School for technical and military instruction. The men will be put through an intensive course of eight weeks' training, after which another contingent is expected to take their place. According to reports they will receive seven hours a day training in various branches of technical work, such as automobile repairing, acetylene welding, carpentering, etc., two hours a day drill and two hours' military lectures. Arrangements have been made to house them in the school building and in the gymnasium.

Military instruction will be given them by Capt. Lee W. Johnson of the United States reserve (infantry) assisted by three lieutenants. Training in vocational subjects will be given by Irving O. Palmer, previously of the Newton Technical High School, with a corps of assistants.

The men were welcomed on their arrival at Newton station by the local Boy Scouts, who escorted them to the school. Here they were registered and examined by the doctors, and will begin their instruction on Monday as the Newton Technical High School training detachment. The economy effected in using the technical equipments of high schools instead of building new schools for training drafted men is stated to have been recognized by the government, and it is expected that this method of training will be developed rapidly in other parts of the country.

## First Naval District

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut.-Com. C. P. Lundy of the officer materiel school at Cambridge, Mass., was in conference with Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district today, relative to the opening of the fourth class at the school on June 17, at which time about 300 young men will commence training.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department to the effect that Saturday afternoons between June 15 and Sept. 15 are to be observed as half-holidays in all administrative departments of the various naval districts.

Rear Admiral Wood will be the guest of friends at Beverly Farms, Mass., over the weekend.

## Naval Recruiting Brisk

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Naval recruiting has shown a decided impetus during the past week, the record being 208 men received at the recruiting station at 146 Tremont Street. Of this number, 177 men were enrolled in the naval reserve, and 31 enlisted in the regular service.

An office has been opened at 66 State

## A. SHUMAN & CO.

## UNIFORMS

For Army and Navy Officers

One of the Leading Military Outfitters of New England

Branch Store at Ayer, Mass.

*Ashman & Co.  
Boston  
Shuman's Corner  
THE SERVICE STORE*

Capt. John Kennard of the same de-

partment has been ordered to report to Newport News, Va., for duty as chief of staff at the embarkation depot at Camp Stewart.

Lieutenant-Colonel Williams announces that the department is receiving many requests for the presence of military bands at all kinds of events in and about Boston. He desires it understood that military law forbids the use of a military band at any occasion where there is competition with civilian musical organizations. Application for the use of military bands should be made to the commanding officer at the post of station where the band has its headquarters.

Ruling on Classification

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Local, district and legal advisory boards in Massachusetts have been notified of a ruling made by Provost Marshal-General Crowder to the effect that the marriage of registrants under the selective draft laws who have become of age since June 5, 1917, will not be sufficient grounds for deferred classification.

## Cooking Lessons for Sailors

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty-five picked men among the merchant marine training apprentices on the ships of the United States Shipping Board are to be sent to New York City for a

special course in a new cooking and baking school on board the steamer Dorothy Bradford, the new station ship of the merchant marine training service. The school is the first of its kind, and it will be conducted along the most advanced lines. The Dorothy Bradford, which was formerly in service between Boston and Provincetown, Mass., has been entirely refitted for her new duties.

Street for the purpose of recruiting men for stavedore regiments, quartermaster corps of the regular army.

There are immediate openings for checkers, gangway men, winch men and foremen.

Recruiting figures for Friday were: Navy 46, naval reserve 73, United States Army 9, marine corps 17, British-Canadian forces 16.

## MEN IN TRAINING CAMPS COMMISSIONED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—More than 1000 men of the officers training school at Camp Gordon, Ga., are being given commissions, according to reports received here, and will remain in camp until ordered away by Washington. Practically all of these men are strangers in this section, having been sent here from camps in different parts of the country, about 100 of them coming from Hawaii. Two Chinese are among those receiving commissions, it was announced.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

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## STORY OF SINKING OF THE VINDICTIVE

**Graphic Account Given of How British Sailors Solved the Problem of Blocking the Entrance to Ostend Harbor**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**DUNKERQUE, France**—The Sirius lies in the surf some 2000 yards east of the entrance to Ostend Harbor, which she failed so gallantly to block; and when, in the early hours of the morning, the Vindictive groped her way through the smoke-screen and headed for the entrance, it was as though the old fighting-ship awoke and looked on. A coastal motor-boat had visited her and hung a flare in her black and rusty rigging; and that eye of unsteady fire, paling in the blaze of the star-shells or reddening through the drift of smoke, watched the whole great enterprise, from the moment when it hung in doubt to its ultimate triumphant success.

The planning and execution of that success had been intrusted by the Vice-Admiral, Sir Roger Keyes, to Commodore Hubert Lynes, C. M. G., who directed the previous attempt to block the harbor with Sirius and Brilliant. Upon that occasion, a combination of unforeseen and unforeseeable conditions had fought against him; upon this the main problem was to secure the effect of a surprise attack upon an enemy who was clearly, from his ascertained dispositions, expecting him. Sirius and Brilliant had been baffled by the displacement of the Stroon Bank buoy, which marks the channel to the harbor entrance, but since then aerial reconnaissance had established that the Germans had removed the buoy altogether, and that there were now no guiding marks of any kind. They had also cut gaps in the piers as a precaution against a landing; and, further, when, toward midnight, the ships moved from their anchorage, it was known that some nine German destroyers were out and at large upon the coast. The solution of the problem is best indicated by the chronicle of the event.

It was a night that promised well for the enterprise—nearly windless and what little breeze stirred came from a point or so west of north, a sky of lead-blue, faintly star-dotted, and no moon; a still sea for the small craft, the motor launches and the coastal motor boats, whose work is done close inshore. From the destroyer which served the Commodore for flagship, the remainder of the force was visible only as swift silhouettes of blackness, destroyers bulking like cruisers in the darkness, motor launches like destroyers, and coastal motor boats showing themselves as racing hillocks of foam. From Dunkerque, a sudden and brief flurry of gunfire announced that German aeroplanes were about—they were actually on their way to visit Calais; and over the invisible coast of Flanders the summer lightning of the restful artillery rose and fell monotonously.

"There's Vindictive!" The muffled seamen and marines standing by the torpedo tubes and the guns turned at that name to gaze at the great black ship, seen mistily through the streaming smoke from the destroyer's funnels, plodding silently to her goal and her end. Photographs have made familiar that high-sides profile and the tall funnels with their Zeerbrugge scars, always with a background of the pier at Dover against which she lay to be fitted for her last task; now there was added to her the environment of the night and the sea and the greatness and tragedy of her mission. She receded into the night astern as the destroyer raced on to lay the light buoy that was to be her guide and those on board saw her no more. She passed thence into the hands of the small craft, whose mission it was to guide her, light her and hide her in the clouds of the smoke-screen.

There was no preliminary bombardment of the harbor and the batteries as before the previous attempt; that was to be the first element in the surprise. A time-table had been laid down for every stage of the operation; and the staff work beforehand had even included precise orders for the laying of the smoke barrage with plans calculated for every direction of wind. The monitors, anchored in their firing positions far to seaward, awaited their signal; the great siege batteries of the Royal Marine Artillery in Flanders—among the largest guns that have ever been placed on land-mountings—stood by likewise to neutralize the big German artillery along the coast; and the airmen who were to collaborate in an aerial bombardment of the town waited somewhere in the darkness overhead. The destroyers patrolled to seaward of the small craft.

The Vindictive, always at that solemn gait of hers, found the flagship's light buoy, and bore up for what a coastal motor boat, commanded by Lieut. Wm. R. Slatyer, R. N., was waiting by a calcium flare upon the old position of the Stroon Bank buoy. Four minutes before she arrived here, and 15 minutes only before she was due at the harbor mouth, the signal for the guns to open was given. Two motor boats, under Lieut. Darrall Reid, R. N.R., and Lieut. Albert L. Poland, R. N., dashed in toward the ends of the high wooden piers and torpedoed them. There was a machine gun on the end of the western pier and that vanished in the roar and the leap of flame and débris which called to the guns. Over the town a flame suddenly appeared high in air and sank slowly earthward—the signal that the aeroplanes had seen and understood; and almost coincident with their first bombs came the first shells

whooping up from the monitors at sea. The surprise part of the attack was sprung.

The surprise, despite the Germans' watchfulness, seems to have been complete. Up till the moment when the torpedoes of the motor boats exploded, there had not been a shot from the land—only occasional routine star-shells. The motor launches were doing their work magnificently. These pocket-warships, manned by officers and men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, are specialists at smoke production; they built to either hand of the Vindictive's course, the likeness of a dense sea-mist driving landward with the wind. The star-shells paled and were lost as they sank in it; the beams of the searchlights seemed to break off short upon its front. It blinded the observers of the great batteries when suddenly, upon the warning of the explosions, the guns roared into action. There was a while of tremendous uproar. The coast about Ostend is ponderously equipped with batteries, each with its name known and identified. Tirpitz, Hindenburg, Deutschland, Cecilia and the rest; they register from six inches up to monsters of 15-inch naval pieces in land-turrets, and the Royal Marine Artillery fights a war-long duel with them. These now opened fire into the smoke and over it at the monitors; the marines and the monitors replied; and meanwhile the aeroplanes were bombing methodically and the anti-aircraft guns were searching the skies for them. Star-shells spouted up and floated down, lighting the smoke banks with spreading green fires; and those strings of luminous green balls, which airmen call "flaming onions" soared up to lose themselves in the clouds. Through all this stridency and blaze of conflict, the old Vindictive, still unhurrying, was walking the lighted waters toward the entrance.

There were motor-boats to either side of her, escorting her to the entrance, and these were supplied with what are called Dover flares—enormous lights capable of illuminating square miles of sea at once. A "Very" pistol was fired as a signal to light these, but the fog and the smoke together were too dense for even the flares. Vindictive then put her helm over and started to cruise to find the entrance. Twice in her wanderings she must have passed across it and at her third turn, upon reaching the position at which she had first lost her way, there came a rift in the mist and she saw the entrance clear, the piers to either side and the opening dead ahead. The inevitable motor boat dashed up (No. 22, commanded by Actg. Lieut. Guy L. Cockburn, R. N.), raced on into the opening under a heavy and momentarily growing fire, and planted a flare on the water between the piers. Vindictive steamed over it and on. She was in.

The guns found her at once. She was hit every few seconds after she entered, her scarred hull broken afresh in a score of places and her decks and upper works swept. The machine gun on the end of the western pier had been put out of action by the motor boat's torpedo, but from other machine guns at the inshore ends of the pier, from a position on the front and from machine guns apparently firing over the eastern pier there converged upon her a hail of lead. The after control was demolished by a shell which killed all its occupants, including sub-Lieutenant Angus H. MacLachlan, who was in command of it. Upper and lower bridges and chart-room were swept by bullets, and Commander Godsal, R. N., ordered his officers to go with him to the conning tower.

They observed, through the observation slit in the steel wall of the conning tower, that the eastern pier was breached some two hundred yards from its seaward end as though at some time a ship had been in collision with it. They saw the front of the town silhouetted again and again in the light of the guns that blazed at them; the night was a patchwork of fire and darkness. Immediately after passing the breach in the pier, Commander Godsal left the conning tower and went out on deck, the better to watch the ship's movements; he chose his position and called in through the slit to the commander, and receiving no answer, rang the port engine full speed astern to help in swinging the ship. By this time she was lying at an angle of about 40 degrees to the pier and seemed to be hard and fast, so that it was impossible to bring her further round. After working the engines for some minutes no effect, Lieutenant Crutchley gave the order to clear the engine room and abandon ship, according to the program previously laid down. Engineer Lieut.-Com. Wm. A. Bury, who was the last to leave the engine room, blew the main charges by the switch installed aft; Lieutenant Crutchley blew the auxiliary charges in the forward six-inch magazine from the conning tower. Those on board felt the old ship shudder as the explosive tore the bottom plates and the bulkheads from her; she sank about six feet and lay upon the bottom of the channel. Her work was done.

It is to be presumed that Com-

mander Godsal was killed by the shell which struck the conning tower. In the previous attempt to block the port, Commander Godsal had commanded Brilliant, and, together with all the officers of that ship and of Sirius, had volunteered at once for a further operation. Engineer-Lieutenant Commander Bury, who was severely wounded, had been in Vindictive in her attack on the Zeebrugge Mole; he had urged upon the Vice Admiral his claim to remain with her, with four Engine-room Officers, in view of his and their special knowledge of her engines. The names of these four are as follows:

H. Cavanagh, H. M. S. Vindictive, wounded; N. Carroll, Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, wounded; A. Thomas, H. M. S. Lion, missing; H. Harris, H. M. S. Royal Sovereign. The coxswain was First Class Petty Officer J. J. Reed, Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, who had been with Commander Godsal in Brilliant, and whose urgent request to be allowed to remain with him had been granted.

The remainder of the crew were selected from a large number of volunteers from the ships of the Dover patrol.

Most of the casualties were incurred while the ship was being abandoned. The men behaved with just that cheery discipline and courage which distinguished them in the Zeebrugge raid. Petty Officer Reed found Lieutenant Alleyne in the conning tower, and carried him off under a storm of fire from the machine-guns. Lieutenant Alleyne was badly hit before he could get over the side and fell into the water. Here he managed to catch hold of a boat-stern, and a motor launch under Lieutenant Bourke, R. N. V. R., succeeded in rescuing him and two other wounded men. The remainder of the crew were taken off by Motor Launch 254, under Lieutenant Geoffrey H. Drummond, R. N. V. R., under a fierce fire. When finally he reached the Warwick the launch was practically in a sinking condition; her bows were shot to pieces; Lieutenant Drummond was himself severely wounded, his second in command, Lieutenant Gordon Ross, R. N. V. R., and one hand, were killed; a number of others were wounded. The launch was found to be too damaged to tow and day was breaking; she and the Warwick were in easy range of the forts, so as soon as her crew and the Vindictive's survivors were transferred, a demolition charge was placed in her engine-room and she was sunk.

Always according to program the recall rockets for the small craft were fired from the flagship at 2:30 a.m. The great red rockets whizzed up to lose themselves in the fog; they cannot have been visible half a mile away; but the work was done and one by one the launches and motor-boats commenced to appear from the fog, stopped their engines alongside the destroyers and exchanged news with them. But no one had seen a single enemy craft; the nine German destroyers who were out and free to fight had chosen the disrester part.

Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes was present at the operation in the destroyer Warwick. Com. Hamilton Benn, R. N. V. R. D. S. O., M. P. was in command of the motor launches and Lieut. Francis C. Harrison, D. S. O., R. N. of the coastal motor-boats. The center smoke-screen was intrusted to Sub-Lieut. Humphrey V. Lew, R. N. and Sub-Lieut. Leslie R. Blake R. N. R. Casualties as at present reported, stand at two officers and 10 men, all of Vindictive, missing, believed killed; and four officers and eight men wounded.

It is not claimed by the officers who carried out the operation that Ostend Harbor is completely blocked; but its purpose, to embarrass the enemy and make the harbor impracticable to any but small craft, and dredging operations difficult, has been fully accomplished.

**FARMERS BUY BONDS**  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—That the farmers have helped in this war by purchasing Liberty bonds, is shown by the following editorial from the Milwaukee Journal:

One of the most surprising features of the third Liberty Loan was the large purchases of bonds by farmers. Iowa, a typical farm state, was first to complete its quota, and was followed quickly by such farm states as Oregon, Kentucky and Arkansas. Both north and south, this hearty support was shown. The Minneapolis reserve banking district, a farm stronghold, led the country in its over-subscription, displacing the New York district in this calendar.

It is undoubtedly true that the cities took a large part of the first and

second war loans, while only 2 per cent of the farm population bought. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the population of the farm communities bought bonds of the third issue. It is also significant that the farmers bought bonds liberally in the spring, when they are usually borrowing, when the crops have been largely sold, and when the farm projects of the year have to be financed.

The farmers were slower to wake up in this war, but once the issue became clear, they are as whole-hearted in their war support as the cities. When farmers begin to take Liberty bonds in \$500 and \$1000 blocks, as they took them in the last loan, the result will be the most staggering financial aggregate the world has ever seen. If the nation has to come to \$5,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000 semi-annual loans, the money will be forthcoming. This war will not be delayed by lack of funds, and the farmers will be found side by side with their city brethren in financing a war to the

## DRY BILL ACTION IS RECONSIDERED

**United States Senate Committee to Begin Hearing on Jones Amendment—Mr. Randall Hints at Official Opposition**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on the Jones bone dry amendment will begin on Monday before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, before which the food stimulation bill is now pending. This was the final decision arrived at by the committee after holding two meetings on Friday. At the morning meeting, at which only four members were present, it was decided to report the bill favorably with the Jones amendment substituted for the Randall amendment so objectionable to the Administration and to the Food Administrator. Some of the absentees, however, objected to action being taken in their absence, and Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the committee, wisely, it is believed, decided that the whole matter should be reconsidered by the whole committee, and the outcome of this meeting was the decision to hold hearings before final action is taken on the bone dry amendment.

The supporters of the bone dry amendment realized that it would not be good policy to bring the amendment before the Senate on what might be termed a scratch vote in the committee. Such an eventualty might lead to a filibuster in the Senate, which is the last thing desired. The hearings will continue for three or four days, and the liquor interests, as well as the supporters of a bone dry law, will be given an opportunity to present their case. The supporters of prohibition welcome the opportunity, and it is believed that they will back their case with such reasons as will cause the committee, already favorably disposed, to adopt the amendment. A favorable report by the committee would practically insure its adoption by the Senate by a two to one vote.

As repeatedly intimated in this paper the dropping of the amendment would not mean the cessation of the fight. An independent resolution would be immediately introduced. As a matter of fact, this resolution is already prepared, a fact which is significant of the determination of the bone dry law supporters to meet every argument, meet every challenge, and to adapt their tactics to the changes in the situation. Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican member of the Agriculture Committee, has a measure which it was indicated he would submit in case any doubts were entertained as to the constitutionality of the pending Jones amendment. As a matter of fact, no such doubts are seen.

**CORPS COMMANDER SELECTED**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the House Military Committee, at their weekly War Department conference, yesterday learned that Maj.-Gen. Hunter L. Liggett has been selected to become corps commander when the American force reaches strength and to command the first American field army when it is organized. He commands the forces in the field now.

riously entertained except by those who are opposed to prohibition in any shape or form. As pointed out by Representative Randall on Friday, it appears that no argument is too ridiculous for use by the forces opposing the main issue.

That the dropping of the amendment from the appropriation bill would be a severe setback, is admitted. On this point Representative Randall said on Friday, "Any suggestion from any source that war prohibition to save food must come through a separate bill and not through an amendment to the food production and conservation bill, is, at this stage of business in Congress, an unfriendly one. With conference reports, war measures and the gigantic revenue bill holding the right of way, an independent prohibition bill would be choked to death by parliamentary legerdemain."

This is precisely the point. The forces fighting prohibition know it. Taking it then that Mr. Randall's premise is correct, it would appear that those who desire to fight the amendment are not really friends of prohibition. Confusing as the arguments have been, it appears clear that not the methods adopted, but the ends aimed at, inspire the opposition.

## NAVY MEDICAL MAN FINED FOR HOARDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Francis S. Nash, a medical director in the navy, was fined \$1000 today in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, after entering a plea of nolo contendere to a charge of unlawfully hoarding foodstuffs. An identical charge against his wife, Caroline S. Nash, was dismissed.

**CANADIAN FARMERS AND WHEAT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Farmers in all parts of the province are heading the warning of J. B. Muselman, central secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, who insisted that all surplus wheat on hand should be marketed as soon as seedling work was over. He intimated that the farmers' leaders had been warned by the Canada Food Board that failing response to the appeal, drastic action to force the sale would be taken. Receipts in the last week or so at elevators show that the unsold wheat is being marketed freely and that there will be no need to coerce the farmers of this province into selling their wheat.

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## WATER POWER INQUIRY TO GO ON

**Maine Governor and Council Orders the Completion of the Investigation Which Has Already Begun**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**AUGUSTA, Me.**—An order authorizing the Public Utilities Commission of Maine to carry on and complete its investigation of the developed and undeveloped water powers of the State and to publish a report as near Jan. 1, 1919, as possible was issued Wednesday on vote of the Governor and Council.

The purpose of this investigation is to show the status of Maine's water powers and agrees with a plank in the platform adopted at the Republican Convention in Portland in March advising that such an investigation be carried out in order that the next Legislature may be informed as to the developed and undeveloped power in water as a current for electricity production, and benefit by an accurate report.

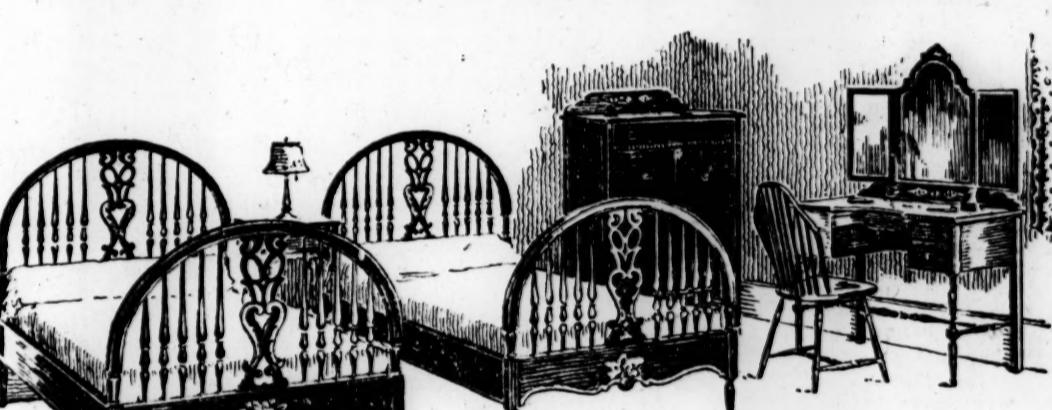
The order states that for the purpose of such investigation so much of the appropriation for water power investigation provided for in Chapter 164 of the Laws of 1917, as was not expended for such investigation in the year 1917, and the entire amount of the appropriation for such purpose for the year 1918, provided for in such chapter, and not used by said commission for such investigation, other than this general and large investigation, is set aside for the use of the commission in such larger investigations and all bills therefore are to be paid out of such unexpended balances and any excess of expense, provided the total expense does not exceed \$10,000, is to be paid out of the contingent fund. In the carrying out of which investigation, the services of necessary experts and assistants may be employed, it being understood that the expense incident to such employment is to be paid out of the aforementioned fund.

## OREGON'S LAUNCHINGS IN MONTH OF MAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORLAND, Ore.—Nineteen new steamer hulls launched was the output during May of the shipyards of Oregon. Fifteen of the new ships are of wood and four are of steel. The aggregate wooden tonnage put in the water during the month is 57,500 tons, while the four steel vessels aggregate 25,200 tons. Prospects are that June output will be fully as heavy.

Celebrate "Bunker Hill Day" by saving wheat and beef and by buying War Savings Stamps



## "PRISCILLA"

A charming new chamber suite for town house or summer home, with the additional attainment of being decidedly inexpensive.

And like its beloved Colonial progenitor, this new chamber suite, as shown by the illustration, faithfully cherishes the quaint beauty of simplicity, which is further enhanced by the smart decorations.

Decorated to order in Paine's shops on the premises in black, ivory, soft green or other colors at these prices: Twin Bedsteads, \$57 each; Bedside Table, \$15; Bureau, \$55; Chiffonier, \$45; Dressing Table, \$55.

Other Paine values include:

Cottage Bedroom Suite, in ivory or black, smartly decorated—nine pieces for \$225.

Decorated Breakfast Room Suite—seven pieces for \$175.

Solid Mahogany Bureau, \$39; Chiffonier, \$32; Dressing Table, triplicate mirror, \$35.

Mahogany Lowboy, \$25; Bachelor's Wardrobe, Mahogany, \$52.

Ruffled Muslin and Scrim Summer Curtains, with ruffles varying from the very wide to the stubby little ones—also, dainty embroidered curtains, \$1.75 to \$6.50 a pair.

And the right RUG for every room at moderate prices.

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Arlington Street Near Boylston Street, Boston

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</

## OFFENSIVE FOUGHT TO A STANDSTILL

(Continued from page one)

the new salient. Not only did he flatten the apex with a few hammer-like blows, but he drove in the flank so violently that to save himself the Crown Prince had to make a desperate effort, which likewise ended in a complete failure, to outflank Foch, further to the left, and failing in this, suddenly to halt his drive so as to secure himself against disaster.

Meantime the British, in front of Rheims, were rectifying the weak spots in that sector, resulting from the third drive; whilst General Pershing, at Chateau Thierry, was carrying out a similar operation. A success by General Pershing would, however, von Hindenburg well knew, have a political effect which was extremely dangerous. For this reason he suddenly halted the Fifth Guard Division and the Twenty-eighth Division, which were on their way to a rest camp, and sent them to crush Pershing's men. Instead of effecting this, they were crushed themselves with a loss of some thousand prisoners. The defeat, tactically, was, of course, not serious. But what is serious, and much more serious than the Kaiser can contemplate with equanimity, is the fact that the sneers once poured out upon the "contemptible little army" of England, and renewed when the Americans took the field, are finding the same reply. The "Old Contemptibles" have become a name to conjure with in the British lines, and the "Young Contemptibles" must be very rapidly becoming almost as ominous in the Leipzigerstrasse. Germany, taught first to believe that the United Kingdom was no good and then that the United States was no good, finding both stories not merely ridiculous but dangerous, may begin to form conclusions about the foresight of the Leipzigerstrasse, which would have been almost treason before the war. There is the importance of General Pershing's victory, and it is not one to be lightly discounted.

It all means, however, that the Königs-Platz will be almost driven to a more furious attack than ever to recover itself before the strength of the United States is developed past the hope of victory for the Kaiser.

### Keemun Arrives Safely

**British Steamship Attacked Off Virginia Coast Reaches Port**

**AN ATLANTIC PORT**—The British steamship Keemun, attacked last Thursday night off the Virginia coast by a German submarine, arrived at this port today, apparently undamaged.

The Keemun docked at a pier a considerable distance down the harbor. She carried no passengers. Officials of the British Consulate said they had as yet received no report from the vessel.

A naval guard stationed on the wharf allowed no one to go aboard the Keemun except those in authority, and the captain, on coming ashore, refused to give any information. The steamer bore no outward evidence of having been shelled, and the captain denied that he had sent out any wireless call on Thursday.

### Situation Summarized

**Allied Counter-Effort Gives Every Cause for Satisfaction**

**LONDON, England (Friday)** — Regarding the position on the western front The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that yesterday the situation was considered "stabilized" between Montdidier and Noyon. The main German objective on this sector is known to have been Compiegne, and has, therefore, not been attained. The action opened with from 18 to 20 divisions, which, in addition to more than 40 in the Aisne offensive, gives a total of well over 60 used since May 27. The result of the allied effort to hold up the German attempt in the last instance gives every cause for satisfaction.

There is no doubt that the Crown Prince intended to straighten the German line between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry, preparatory to a final thrust for Paris. Although the situation is to some extent improved the anxiety of the past few weeks still remains, because the Germans have not yet shown their hand, the bulk of Prince Rupprecht's fresh divisions still remaining intact, the number of divisions being practically unchanged since a week ago.

The causes for the recent German success are threefold: First, the Germans possessed interior lines; second, the Germans commenced on March 27 with strategic reserves of well over 80 divisions; and third, they have developed a system of tactics by which they gained the maximum amount of mobility, combined with the power of surprise.

Where the Germans have really

scored is in the rapidity of their advance after their initial success, which is entirely due to the high state of efficiency and training attained. During several idle months prior to the offensive last March, Germans had been utilizing their Russian territories as a vast training ground for troops, thus enabling them to produce assaulting troops of a very high state of training. These have been supported by an intensely mobile artillery, with machine-guns detachments and trench mortars. The main body of the German troops, apart from these, are quite inferior to the Allies'.

The German tactics are quite different from the allied methods of completely devastating the enemy's fortified zone with high explosives, thus rendering the ground extremely difficult to advance over. The Germans use trench mortars and light field artillery to reduce the enemy front line trenches and for the cutting of wire, their heavies deluging the back areas and communication lines with gas. Thus, when an advance takes place, the artillery and supply columns find the ground fairly easy going.

It is, however, unfair to draw an analogy between what the Germans have done and what the Allies might do. The defeat, tactically, was, of course, not serious. But what is serious, and much more serious than the Kaiser can contemplate with equanimity, is the fact that the sneers once poured out upon the "contemptible little army" of England, and renewed when the Americans took the field, are finding the same reply. The "Old Contemptibles" have become a name to conjure with in the British lines, and the "Young Contemptibles" must be very rapidly becoming almost as ominous in the Leipzigerstrasse. Germany, taught first to believe that the United Kingdom was no good and then that the United States was no good, finding both stories not merely ridiculous but dangerous, may begin to form conclusions about the foresight of the Leipzigerstrasse, which would have been almost treason before the war. There is the importance of General Pershing's victory, and it is not one to be lightly discounted.

The 800,000 figure included all branches of the service necessary to make up a complete army, both combat and noncombatant units, General March said. All War Department figures regarding troops sent across will be given out on this basis.

General March said that the four German drives so far made were "all part of a common scheme of offensive." Up to this time, he added, the extension of the allied front from Rheims to the sea had reached to 66 miles. To hold that added line, he said, additional troops were necessary and the importance of getting United States troops over quickly became paramount.

"The obvious objective of the German advance is," General March continued, "first, the channel ports, the capture of which would make it necessary for England. In shipping troops, to go farther up the seaboard, slowing up and making the transportation more dangerous; and, second, Paris, which is of great strategic importance as well as of importance to the people of France."

The chief of staff viewed the present offensive more as an endeavor to straighten out the German line than as an advance with some definite objective. The salient between the Oise and the Aisne offensives, he described as a "re-entrant angle."

"The most desirable thing the Germans could have now," General March added, "would be a straightening out of that line. Our last information is that they are still attacking that line west of Soissons."

General March was asked if the present situation indicated a resumption in the immediate future of a direct thrust at the Channel ports. He indicated that other preparatory operations were expected first.

Asked as to the time when United States reinforcements might restore the balance of man power in favor of the Allies, General March said that it was "impossible to predict a day ahead when a mastering superiority will be in the hands of the Allies." The Chief of Staff explained, however, that "the matter of numbers of troops on the western front is a question which must be considered, not only with reference to the enemy divisions known to be there all the time, but also in connection with divisions which might come from the eastern front."

General March took occasion to correct the impression that the German advance had at some points gone beyond the points reached in 1914. He pointed out on the map that at no point during the present offensive had the Germans come closer to Paris than within eight miles of the farthest advance they made in 1914 toward that city.

General March's disclosures were made in his first weekly conference with newspaper correspondents. Earlier in the day he told members of the Senate Military Committee at their weekly conference with War Department officials that the situation of the Allies "is now more favorable than it has been for many months."

So many United States troops have

been sent abroad, General March said, that their number is reaching the point of being sufficient to counterbalance the losses of the Allies.

**BRITISH NAVAL AIR REPORT**

**LONDON, England (Saturday)** — The Admiralty today issued the following official statement on naval aerial operations:

"During the period of June 10-12 the operations of our air force contingents have been attended by unfavorable weather. In addition to the usual patrols, bombing operations were carried out during the day and the night.

"The American auxiliary army now afloat is probably similarly affected.

Hence, if present experience permits a generalization, the value of American

aircraft in the war is not so great as it would have been a year ago.

"The night was calm on the other portions of the front."

**THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE**

**NIGHT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:**

"There was no infantry action during the night. The artillery fighting was rather lively in the Hanged Wood, to the south of the Aisne and in the region between Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry.

"The day was calm everywhere else.

"To the materiel captured from the enemy on the 11th of June should be added nine guns, including seven heavy ones, and 40 machine guns.

"Our chasing air squadrons have brought down five airplanes and two captive balloons. Seven other German machines have been put out of action.

"During the night of June 13-14 our bombing squadrons dropped on establishments, stations and cantonments in the enemy zone 19 tons of explosives, causing important damage.

**ARMY OF THE EAST, JUNE 13** — There has been activity by the artillery on the greater part of this front. West of Lake Ochrida we have enlarged our gains to the north and south of Devoli. We captured 71 additional prisoners during this operation.

**PARIS, FRANCE (SATURDAY)** — Despite a slight advance, the German offensive, commenced on June 9, will have been a heavy check to the enemy, says Henry Bideau in *Le Journal des Debats*. Continuing, he says:

"It is evident that the enemy's objectives were undoubtedly Compiegne and the Villers-Cotterets line in order to reach beyond the forest on the left wing and obtain a base for future operations against Paris. There is no doubt that the battle may be considered one lost by the enemy, the Germans having only the doubtful satisfaction of a slight advance in the center for which precious divisions were sacrificed ruthlessly. The check, however, is merely momentary. We must expect the Germans to make other attempts, as they are in a great hurry to reach their goal, which owing to decreased forces and shortening time appears as far away as ever."

**AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND (SATURDAY)** — The German official war report is issued on Friday says:

"Southwest of Ypres the French launched violent attacks against our lines between Vormezeele and Vierset. They were repulsed with great slaughter, and 150 prisoners remained in our hands.

"There have been successful reconnoitering engagements in the Kemmel sector.

"On the remainder of the front the fighting activity revived only intermittently. The increased artillery activity has been kept up on the battlefield southwest of Noyon. In the neighborhood of Courcelles and Mery, as well as in the Matz region immediately west of the Oise, the enemy renewed his counter-attacks but was repulsed with heavy losses.

"On both sides of the road between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets we penetrated into the forest of Villers-Cotterets.

"Since May 27 the army of General von Boehn has captured more than 730 guns. This increased the number of guns brought in by the army group of the German Crown Prince, since May 27, to 1050.

Last night's report says: There is nothing new to report from any of the fronts.

**LONDON, ENGLAND (SATURDAY)** — Today's official statement says:

"A successful local operation was carried out last night by English and Scottish battalions north of Bethune. More than 60 prisoners were taken. A few prisoners and three machine guns were captured by us during the night as the result of the successful raids in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

"A raid attempted by the enemy upon one of our posts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed. Local fighting took place during the night about certain of our posts east of Nieppe Forest."

The British War Office issued on Friday night the following statement:

"In the sector north of Baileul French patrols brought in few prisoners during the night.

There is nothing further to report.

**PARIS, FRANCE (SATURDAY)** — Today's official statement says:

"During the night there was great activity between the opposing artilleries between Montdidier and the Oise, south of the Aisne and also west of Rheims in the region of Champlat and Bligny.

"French patrols operating in the

COUCH HAMMOCKS

Made of good quality khaki duck with adjustable head rest, steel tubular frame with steel angle iron ends, mattress covered with khaki duck to match hammock.

Stands ..... 5.25 Awning ..... 8.50

FOURTH FLOOR

**SUMMER RUGS**

At 25% to 40% Below Market Values

\$12.00 9x12 JAPANESE GRASS RUGS..... 8.45

\$14.00 9x12 WOOL FIBER RUGS..... 9.25

Slightly imperfect.....

\$2.00 HIT-OR-MISS RAG RUGS—Size 2½x5 feet..... 1.39

\$1.00 HIT-OR-MISS RAG RUGS—Size 2x3 feet..... 65c

FOURTH FLOOR

"No classes are being held now."

**THE STORE THAT STANDS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND HIGH PRICES**

Tremont Street

**HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.**

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Brown Stamps

**COUCH HAMMOCKS**

Made of good quality khaki duck with adjustable head rest, steel tubular frame with steel angle iron ends, mattress covered with khaki duck to match hammock.

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"No classes are being held now."

**VERANDA AND BUNGALOW FURNITURE**

Large Assortments of Summer Furniture of Reliable Quality at Prices that Save You Money

**Four-Piece Porch or Lawn Sets**

Kalteks Rocker

Strongly made rocker, chair to match, guaranteed construction, seat and back upholstered

in extra good grade cretonne..... 9.98

FOURTH FLOOR

**COMFORTABLE ROCKERS**

Heavy maple frame, large, deep slatted seat wide arms and high back, natural or green finish.

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**PORCH ROCKER**

Heavy maple frame, large, deep slatted seat wide arms and high back, natural or green finish.

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**HIGH BACK ROCKERS**

Strong maple frame, high back, with double woven seat

1.69

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**CANVAS FOLDING CAMP STOOLS**

Hardwood frame, stand 15 inches high, when open and set is 14x15 inches, covered with extra strong canvas..... 59c

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**FIFTH FLOOR**

**WOVEN WIRE COTS**

## WAR PROHIBITION WORK IS PLANNED

**Massachusetts Committee Reorganizes to Meet the Situation in This State With Regard to the Jones Amendment**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—To meet the situation in Massachusetts with regard to the Jones Amendment for war prohibition, the War Prohibition Committee of Massachusetts has reorganized for the second campaign in this State. Arthur J. Davis, legislative counsel for the committee, has gone to Washington as the representative of the committee, and will appear at the hearing which the Senate Committee on Agriculture is to hold early next week with regard to the Jones Amendment.

The committee is bending every effort to bring about immediate wartime prohibition, and this will be urged before the Senate Committee.

Massachusetts was strong for prohibition in the first campaign held a year ago and ratified the federal amendment this spring. That an emphatic demand for complete war-time prohibition may now be expected from many prominent citizens of the State, is the opinion held in many circles.

In the reorganization of the Massachusetts committee, the Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham is retained as chairman. The other members of the committee are Robert Luce, treasurer, and Lyman D. Rutledge, secretary. This committee will work through the following sub-committees:

Robert A. Woods, chairman of the Legislative Committee; Arthur J. Davis, legislative counsel; Delavaray King, chairman of the Finance Committee; and Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the Committee on Publicity.

An immediate effort is being made through the officers of several large representative organizations of the State to have the sentiment of Massachusetts expressed as fully as possible at the hearings to be held by the Senate Committee on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

## SOVIET GOVERNMENT MAKES ARRESTS

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—(By Associated Press)—More than three hundred arrests already have been made by the Soviet Government in connection with the Anti-Soviet plot. Among those under arrest are M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare in the Kerensky Cabinet, and M. Malantovich, Minister of Justice in the Kerensky Cabinet and many other Social Democrats and social revolutionist leaders.

Partial disclosures made by the Soviet Government allege that the counter-revolutionary headquarters in Moscow has extended its organization throughout Siberia, and Central Russia under the name of "Union for Defense of the Fatherland and of Freedom." The organization is accused of planning the overthrow of the Soviets and the establishment of a government standing for the national interests of Russia, reorganization of the army on the old basis and continuation of the war against Germany with the support of the Allies. The organization is said to have consisted chiefly of former officers disguised in shabby clothes traveling as bagmen and laborers.

## SENATOR HOLLIS NOT TO RUN AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—United States Senator Henry F. Hollis has decided not to be a candidate for a second term. His successor will be chosen this fall by popular election.

Senator Hollis made his announcement at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee. He said that personal reasons prevent his giving six years more to the service of the State as its Senator. It is believed that he will resume the practice of law.

The committee was practically unanimous in desiring to have the junior Senator consent to a renomination.

The committee has adopted a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage. The resolution was presented by the personal request of Senator Hollis by Gordon Woodbury who will be a candidate for Congress this fall. It was unanimously adopted and is the first instance in which any political party in this State has come out squarely for suffrage.

Sentiment of the meeting mentioned as possible successors to the junior United States Senator the names of Eugene N. Reed of Manchester, late commissioner of the Philippine Islands, and John B. Jameson of Concord, chairman of the New Hampshire Public Safety Committee.

## COOKING LESSONS FOR SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The fund being raised for the establishment of a lodge in Boston for men of the army and navy, by the Volunteers of America, now aggregates approximately \$2,000. Last night a rally was held on the Common, and a considerable sum was raised. A feature of the evening was the auctioning off of a ring made by an interned Belgian soldier from a used shell.

**KANSAS WHEAT CROP LARGE**  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Bridgeport Post, commenting on the large wheat crop to be harvested in Kansas, says in an editorial:

"They are getting ready to harvest the greatest crop of wheat ever raised in Kansas. The estimate is that it

will total close to 100,000,000 bushels when the returns are all in, or more than double what was raised in the State a year ago. Wheat comes to harvest in the latitude of Kansas about the last of June.

Kansas' wants help to harvest the wheat and has applied to the government for aid. In 41 big counties they want 60,000 men and they will pay big wages for the aid.

That this enormous crop means to Kansas we can readily judge. In the days before the war Kansas has been happy on 70-cent wheat. To the Kan "Dollar wheat," was a slogan that meant comfort and ease for a year to come.

Today Kansas will get \$2.25 a bushel for its wheat, or fully three times what was thought good before the war. And the government endorses this price.

True enough, it costs more to plant, cultivate and harvest it, but if there was a profit in wheat at 70 cents, then the cost of wheat today is not that figure and the farmer finds himself secure in immense returns for his labor.

## PAGEANT TO MARK STATE CENTENNIAL

**Descendants of Early Indian Tribes to Lend Picturesque Aspect to Illinois Events**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—On the banks of the Illinois River and in the shadow of Starved Rock will shortly be re-enacted the events in the early history of the States which combined to make that locality one of the most notable, from the standpoint of historical associations, of any in the Mississippi Valley. Illinois is this year celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of its admission to the Union.

The final details have been arranged for the presentation of a pageant on July 4, 5 and 6, which will depict the coming of Father Marquette, the French soldiers under the command of Tonti, other explorers of three centuries ago, and the last stand of the Illini upon the summit of the lofty pile of sandstone, and where they were besieged by the Iroquois until they met a miserable fate through starvation.

A company of 2000 is planned for the grand finale, while between 700 and 1000 will be seen in the preliminary episodes. A number of these will be Indians from the Tama reservation in Iowa, descendants of the Sac and Fox tribes of Illinois. They will occupy an Indian village, to be installed upon an island near the park, and which will be known as Kaskaskia, as was known the Indian town of Marquette's time, which at one time contained 20,000 persons.

The first scene of the pageant will consist largely of dancing and pantomime, illustrating various Indian legends and customs that cluster around the days of the early explorers. The scenes that follow relate to the history of Starved Rock and the events occurring from the time of the arrival of Father Marquette. After disposing of those which refer to the period prior to Illinois' admission to the Union, several will be given illustrating the Lincoln-Douglas debates and some Civil War incidents. The finale will be a patriotic spectacle. This will be a present-day scene, illustrating the great war in Europe and the rally of America to the aid of her allies in Europe.

The pageant will be in charge of Mrs. Florence Magill Wallace of Malone, who was selected by the Illinois Centennial Commission.

## CONSUMERS PAYING COMMODITY TAXES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Taxes imposed on commodities by Congress in every instance had been passed on to the consumer, members of the House Ways and Means Committee told witnesses at today's hearing on the Revenue Bill. Arguments that taxes had curtailed production had not been borne out, they said.

Relief from taxation on talking machines was asked of the committee today. Marion Dorian of New York, asking that the 3 per cent tax on them be removed, on the ground that they had become reasonably essential, due to their use in army camps.

## FIVE CANDIDATES FOR SENATORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Three Republicans and two Democrats have filed for the nomination for United States Senator from Missouri. The Republican candidates are Judge Selden P. Spencer and John F. Leahy of St. Louis and Col. Jay L. Torrey of Fruitville, Mo. The Democrats are Senator X. P. Wilfley, named to take the place of Senator Stone until an election could be held, and former Gov. Joseph W. Folk.

Several days before the filing were completed, Republican leaders in the city of St. Louis and the State at large had agreed that Mr. Leahy should be unopposed for the nomination. The attitude of the country leaders forced change, and an effort was made to secure his withdrawal. This has been refused. It is understood that Judge Spencer is to have the support of the organization.

## NAVY INCREASE RECOMMENDED

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels today came out for a permanent increase in the enlisted navy personnel of 131,485, as provided in the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill. Mr. Daniels outlined his position in a letter to Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee.

## HOUSE SPEAKER CONTEST BEGINS

**Massachusetts Legislators Already Lining Up for Leadership in Lower Branch, Though Primaries Not Till September**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Though the primaries in Massachusetts are still some three months off, there is active campaigning going on for the Speakership of the House in the next Legislature. The latest candidate to make an open move in this direction is Representative B. Loring Young of Weston. Mr. Young has written a letter to members of the House, asking, in particular, their views of the Speakership.

Other members of the present House who are confident of being returned and who have an eye to the speakership include Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, FitzHenry Smith Jr. of Boston, and Joseph E. Warner of Taunton. In the Senate those who have been understood as especially prominent in the contest for the presidency, to succeed Henry G. Wells of Haverhill, who has now actively taken up his duties as attorney of Essex County, are Clarence W. Hobbs Jr. of Worcester, and Herbert A. Wilson of Boston.

In his letter to the representatives, Mr. Young advertises to a point freely discussed in political circles, and not meeting the needs of the times has been voiced on the campus at the University of Wisconsin by a number of sorority women, and 17 have left their sororities. The Daily Cardinal, a student paper at the university, reports this development as follows:

The withdrawal of 17 sorority women from their organizations has caused much comment on the campus. Failure of the sororities to be democratic in their activities is one of the reasons given for the resignation. Fault is also found with the entrance qualifications, rushing system, and increased expenditures.

The sororities affected are Kappa Alpha Theta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma.

The formal letter which was sent around to all the sororities in which the objections were enumerated, reads as follows:

"First, that as women now have an established place in college and university affairs, the original function of the sorority in facilitating unified action among the women of the college is obsolete.

"Second, that qualification for entrance into sororities is entirely artificial, and undefined.

"Third, that the rushing system is unwholesome, pernicious, and undemocratic.

"Fourth, that the great expenditure of money in sororities upon trivialities is unwarranted, particularly at such a time as this.

"Fifth, that women of the university, both non-sorority and sorority, would have a broader scope of friendship and a freer opportunity for development if social Greek letter societies were abolished.

"And finally, that a caste system is projected from the oligie out into the alumnae population of the country which is detrimental to those who are not fraternity women."

## ATTEMPT TO FORCE PROHIBITION ISSUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another attempt to force the prohibition issue was made in the House today by Representative Randall of California, who introduced a resolution calling on the Food Administration to report to the House the quantity of foodstuffs used in the production of alcohol for the manufacture of explosives and munitions.

It is proposed by this resolution, he said, "to develop the fact that vast quantities of food material are used for this purpose, all of which might be avoided by exercising the power granted in the Food Control Act of last year to commander and re-distill spirits in bond."

## SEIZING GERMAN PROPERTY

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Times-Picayune says in an editorial regarding the seizure of German property:

There has already been seized in this country German property worth \$250,000,000, and about as much more has been located and will be seized within the next two months. The work of finding this property has taken a long time, and has been very difficult, so many subterfuges were resorted to and so many ways found

of covering up the trails. At first many Americans assisted in these methods by which the property of alien and hostile Germans was hidden from the American custodian, but as a spirit of patriotism has risen higher in this country and the wisdom and necessity for the action taken has become obvious. Americans have dropped out of the conspiracy. It was obvious to all that to have valuable properties remaining in the hands of alien enemies whom experience had shown us would use every opportunity to use it against us was a great threat and danger.

Custodian of German Property Palmer has found in his inquiry into this property that a systematic movement for commercial German penetration had been going on for years in this country. Mr. Palmer fully believes that our possession of this seized German property will aid us materially in bringing about peace when Germany recognizes that its power is broken and wants to save what it can.

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## ATLANTA TEACHERS ASK FOR HIGHER PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Teachers Association, composed of more than 700 grade and high school teachers, has adopted resolutions requesting the Board of Education and the City Council to grant to each teacher a salary increase of 20 per cent, on account of the increasing cost of living. The teachers say that the majority of them receive from \$50 to \$70 a month, and that in addition to their school duties they are called upon to do other work, not including the patriotic duties which they are glad to perform. They also point out that there are in Washington, positions paying from \$100 to \$150 per month, for which practically every teacher in the local high schools is qualified and eligible.

It is proposed by this resolution, he said, "to develop the fact that vast quantities of food material are used for this purpose, all of which might be avoided by exercising the power granted in the Food Control Act of last year to commander and re-distill spirits in bond."

There has already been seized in this country German property worth \$250,000,000, and about as much more has been located and will be seized within the next two months. The work of finding this property has taken a long time, and has been very difficult, so many subterfuges were resorted to and so many ways found

of covering up the trails. At first many Americans assisted in these methods by which the property of alien and hostile Germans was hidden from the American custodian, but as a spirit of patriotism has risen higher in this country and the wisdom and necessity for the action taken has become obvious. Americans have dropped out of the conspiracy. It was obvious to all that to have valuable properties remaining in the hands of alien enemies whom experience had shown us would use every opportunity to use it against us was a great threat and danger.

Custodian of German Property Palmer has found in his inquiry into this property that a systematic movement for commercial German penetration had been going on for years in this country. Mr. Palmer fully believes that our possession of this seized German property will aid us materially in bringing about peace when Germany recognizes that its power is broken and wants to save what it can.

Other members of the present House

who are confident of being returned and who have an eye to the speakership include Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, FitzHenry Smith Jr. of Boston, and Joseph E. Warner of Taunton. In the Senate those who have been understood as especially prominent in the contest for the presidency, to succeed Henry G. Wells of Haverhill, who has now actively taken up his duties as attorney of Essex County, are Clarence W. Hobbs Jr. of Worcester, and Herbert A. Wilson of Boston.

In his letter to the representatives, Mr. Young advertises to a point freely

discussed in political circles, and not meeting the needs of the times has been voiced on the campus at the University of Wisconsin by a number of sorority women, and 17 have left their sororities. The Daily Cardinal, a student paper at the university, reports this development as follows:

The withdrawal of 17 sorority women from their organizations has caused much comment on the campus. Failure of the sororities to be democratic in their activities is one of the reasons given for the resignation. Fault is also found with the entrance qualifications, rushing system, and increased expenditures.

The sororities affected are Kappa Alpha Theta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma.

The formal letter which was sent around to all the sororities in which the objections were enumerated, reads as follows:

"First, that as women now have an established place in college and university affairs, the original function of the sorority in facilitating unified action among the women of the college is obsolete.

"Second, that qualification for entrance into sororities is entirely artificial, and undefined.

"Third, that the rushing system is unwholesome, pernicious, and undemocratic.

"Fourth, that the great expenditure of money in sororities upon trivialities is unwarranted, particularly at such a time as this.

"Fifth, that women of the university, both non-sorority and sorority, would have a broader scope of friendship and a freer opportunity for

## MORE EVIDENCE UPON SABOTAGE

Government as Well as Private Lumber Mill Operators in the Northwest Affected by the Activities of the I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Prosecutor Frank K. Nebecker, for the government, on Friday stated that the government might be ready soon to wind up its case and turn things over to the defense for their case, in the trial of 110 I. W. W. defendants for conspiracy to commit violence and to thwart and defeat the government's war aims. It had been expected the government's case would require two weeks more.

Mr. Nebecker's statement followed a day of further testimony about I. W. W. activities in the Pacific Northwest, and not only private lumber mill operators but the government itself was shown to be the sufferer by sabotage carried on by I. W. W. doings.

George F. Vanderveer, I. W. W. counsel, sought to paint the I. W. W. activities in a less offensive light, but the numerous witnesses of the day built up a structure of testimony which resulted in a distinctly bad impression of the I. W. W. doings.

Much of the day was taken in showing how forest fire was permitted to rage, burning among other valuable lumber holdings much fir timber intended for use in airplane and shipbuilding. After the conflagration broke out in a federal timber reserve near Blynn, Wash., July 14, 1917, George H. Webb, manager of a company operating the fir tract, said that despite his pleading with I. W. W. agents not to take their men away in the midst of the fire, they issued a call which resulted in 80 of 140 fire fighters leaving the woods. This followed directly a visit of three I. W. W. organizers to the men's camp. Dayton Beveridge, in charge of the fire fighters, testified.

An interesting passage between Webb and Vanderveer followed the government's turning over of that witness for I. W. W. counsel's cross-examination. Webb said those who remained to fight the fires were "most loyal men."

"They were loyal, you know not I. W. W. You lumbermen know the difference?" Mr. Vanderveer asked.

"Why, everybody knows that," Webb replied.

General Manager J. M. Buffam of Panhandle Lumber Company of Spirit Lake, Ida., and Ione resumed his testimony interrupted by court adjournment on Thursday. Attorney Vanderveer in cross-examination asked him if it was not a fact that a regiment of "lumber jacks" had been recruited in the Washington logging region. Buffam said such a regiment of engineers had been formed. Vanderveer pursued to make his point by asking if there were not a large number of I. W. W. who joined. Buffam replied that a number who had been forced into the I. W. W. joined the regiment in defiance of the ethics of that order, which had opposed the draft and also volunteering so strenuously as to expect men who did join the colors.

Mute evidence of sabotage that meant the cost of days of invaluable time and money which defies a close estimate was displayed in court for the jury. It was a collection of spikes, broken files, iron wedges and ruined handsaws and planers which were broken by striking the metal obstructions driven into the logs, apparently for that purpose.

They were mostly used for white pine logs, which the Lone (Wash.) mill was working on for the government. George Brown, sawmill foreman, testified. A half dozen other witnesses testified to similar occurrences.

Attorney Vanderveer said they might have been accidental, but did not attempt to explain the hard steel files found broken off in the logs.

**QUINCY OPENS ITS PUBLIC MARKET**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—The Quincy Public Market, which is one of the first markets to be established here, where farmers and others may sell their own products, was opened this morning at 7 a.m., and will close at 6 p.m. It is situated on the Adams Academy grounds on the site of the John Hancock homestead. The market contains 20 tables and any person may rent a table for the day at the rate of \$1 or if they desire to have their goods sold at the community table it will cost them 10 per cent of the proceeds.

Another branch market similar to the Quincy will be opened next Saturday on the Ward 6 playgrounds. These markets are in charge of a committee of whom Alfred Richards of the City Council is president.

**REGISTRATION IS FOUND SATISFACTORY**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Nearly complete reports to the provost marshal-general's office show that 744,865 Americans who have become of age during the past year registered for military service on June 5. This is 266,724 below the estimate of the census bureau, but since more than 200,000 unregistered 21-year-olds already are enlisted in the army, navy or marine corps the military authorities find the result satisfactory.

**LITTLE FOOD WASTE IN BOSTON REPORTED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston is complying with the stringent food regulations imposed by Mr. Hoover in a remarkable manner, according to an investigation made by the Health Department. There is little or no waste

throughout the city. Forty thousand hotels, restaurants and homes have been visited by inspectors under the direction of Thomas Jordan, deputy commissioner, and only five instances have been recorded regarding which complaint might be made. These instances are so slight, however, that they will not figure in the report to be made to Washington.

Hotels and restaurants in particular are living up to the regulations in a surprising degree. Chefs and cooks have exceeded all expectations in originating edible dishes as substitutes for meat. Frank C. Hall, who is chairman of the Food Conservation Committee of New England hotels and restaurants, is given the credit for instilling a high degree of patriotism among hotel and restaurant men that will make the food conditions of Boston among the best in the country.

The Boston department was asked to make the survey by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee after an investigation had been completed in New York, where great waste among hotels and clubs had been reported.

**SPLIT TICKET PLAN NOW PROHIBITED**

**Boston & Maine and New Haven Roads Order Conductors to Take Only Straight Fares**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Both the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads have ordered their conductors and ticket takers not to accept split tickets on commutation fares.

The split ticket plan was that by which persons who live outside of the 15 miles from Boston zone could use single fare tickets to the nearest point within the zone, and then use the much cheaper 12-cent commuter tickets.

The new order is the result of a ruling by the Director-General of Railroads. Under the present ruling all tickets must be for a continuous ride, and the stop-over privilege is abolished.

Great inconvenience and delay is being caused to passengers who had been traveling under the split ticket arrangement. In a number of cases persons have refused to pay the cash fare. On the place where they originally boarded the train at the point of final destination, the conductors have taken their names and addresses, to be turned over to government authorities, and they have been forced to leave the train at the point where the split ticket plan originally became effective.

A man who travels every day between Boston and Lawrence on a monthly commutation ticket, makes the trip from Lawrence three times a week to Methuen, the next station beyond Lawrence. Under the split ticket plan he used to travel from Boston to Lawrence on his commutation ticket and pay the fare from Lawrence to Methuen to the conductor. Under the new ruling, when he presented the cash fare to the conductor between Lawrence and Methuen he was told he would have to pay the straight fare from Boston to Methuen. The same plan works out in regard to all suburban points.

**DETAILS GIVEN OF FLIGHT OF O'LEARY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In his opening address in the case against John J. O'Leary, charged with aiding and abetting the flight of his brother, Jeremiah, the State's attorney from Justice, Assistant District Attorney Earl Barnes surprised the defense by relating in detail the latter's escape and the former's alleged participation in it.

The scope of the evidence gathered by the government was unexpectedly wide. Mr. Barnes also reviewed the case against the fugitive and revealed that Arthur J. Lyons of Flatbush, now in custody, is also charged with conspiring to aid O'Leary's flight. It is thought that Lyons made a confession. Colonel Fielder, attorney for the defendant, O'Leary, failed in his attempt to have the indictment dismissed.

**AUTO DRIVER FINED \$105**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, Ralph O. Hood of Danvers was fined \$100 in the Malden District Court, and an additional fine of \$5 for being drunk was imposed. He was arraigned before Judge Charles M. Bruce, and the traffic officer testified that Hood drove to the left of a traffic sign, and when the officer stopped him his intoxicated condition was discovered.

**PLANT TO BE REBUILT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Arrangements have been completed to rebuild, at a cost of \$200,000, the Steel Cities Chemical Company's sulphuric acid plant, near Wylam, a suburb of Birmingham, recently burned.

**CHICAGO PAPERS RAISE PRICE**

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Tribune and the Herald-Examiner announced today, effective tomorrow, the price of their Sunday issues would be 7 cents in Chicago and suburbs and 10 cents a copy elsewhere.

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## MORE CONCRETE SHIPS ORDERED

**United States Shipping Board Authorizes Five New Yards for Construction of 42 Vessels—Contracts Are Awarded**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Five new yards for the building of concrete ships and the construction of 42 new concrete ships totaling 298,500 dead-weight tons, have been authorized by the United States Shipping Board.

Contracts for 18 of these 42 vessels have already been awarded by Emergency Fleet Corporation, and contracts for the remainder will be let in the near future.

Nearly all of these concrete ships will be tankers of 7500 tons each, with a capacity of 50,000 barrels of oil, having 2800 horsepower and a speed of 10½ knots an hour. Others will be cargo ships of 3000 and 3500 tons each.

The five government yards for the building of concrete ships are to be located at various points on the coasts of this country, namely, at Wilmington, N.C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; San Diego, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal. There are also two privately-owned concrete ship-building yards, one at Brunswick, Ga., and one at New York City.

The estimated cost of building concrete ships is only from \$100 to \$110 a ton, complete, while the cost of building a wooden ship is about \$165 a ton, complete, and that of building a steel ship between \$180 and \$220 a ton, complete. The difference is due to the saving in equipment, time, labor and material. Compared to steel, the saving by the use of concrete often exceeds 50 per cent. Then, too, with concrete there is not the loss due to waste as in steel ships. This loss of steel, which sometimes amounts to 10 per cent of the amount used, is due to waste in cutting plates, angles, rivet holes, and in other adjustments. It is also a more simple process to repair concrete ships, the work being done while they are in the water, without their having to be put in dry dock.

The great value of concrete in ship construction is being recognized in other countries. A 2500-ton concrete vessel has already been launched at Tientsin, China, and in August, 1918, a 2200-ton concrete ship will be launched at Saigon, French Indo-China. Concrete vessels are also under construction in Spain, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

**Launchings Set Record**

**Ship Production in United States for May Was 344,450 Tons**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States Shipping Board reports that in May, 1918, shipyards in this country launched 71 hulls, aggregating 344,450 deadweight tons, thereby setting a new record for launchings in the United States. Of these 71 vessels, 39, totaling 228,750 tons, were steel, and 32, totaling 115,700 tons, were of wood.

This new high mark for May is 102,931 tons above the highest monthly average of the United Kingdom, that of 1913, and is only 57,886 tons less than the American launching totals for the entire year of 1917, which was the record pre-war year in American shipbuilding.

The May launchings exceed those in this country for April by 26 ships, or 122,520 tons; those for March by 31 ships, or \$3,360 tons; for February by 49 ships, or 174,650 tons; and for January by 55 ships, or 231,900 tons.

**WAGE INCREASE FOR RAILWAY MEN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Increase of wages is allowed employees of the Springfield and Worcester street railways, according to a decision made by Henry B. Endicott on a recent arbitration hearing between the companies and their employees. The decision awards an increase to between 38½ and 43 cents, according to length of service, to the Worcester, Milford, Attleboro and Woonsocket employees, which is a compromise between the maximum of 45 cents, asked by the men, and 40 cents, offered by the companies. For the Springfield employees the decision established a \$3.87 rate, as against the \$4.05 demanded by the men and the \$3.60 offered by the company.

In view of the advance accorded by the decision, Mr. Endicott denied the men's claims to time and a half for overtime pay and refused to grant their demand for a meal allowance raised 25 cents, as well as their claim that the company shall be required to have cars operated by a motorman, conductor and messenger, and that the company be required to transport

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mail in mail cars only. He also denied the employees' claim to an eight hours' day instead of nine.

Miscellaneous employees were allowed an advance of 24½ cents. Mr. Endicott ruled against the men's claim that if new men entered the service at a higher wage, this increase should apply to all men doing the same work.

A number of minor rulings regarding the payment of overtime and the taking of cars out of the barns, completed the decision. The companies involved are the Springfield Street Railway Company, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, the Milford, Attleboro and Woonsocket Street Railway Company, the Attleboro Branch Street Railway Company and the Interstate Consolidated Street Railway Company.

**SCHOOLS BUY \$703,000 IN STAMPS**

**Of 550,000 Students in Massachusetts Schools All but 67,000 Have Reported Holdings**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Students in the public schools of Massachusetts have invested \$703,000 in thrift stamps, it was stated by a member of the committee having in charge the sale of these stamps in the public schools.

Out of 550,000 students, all but 67,000 have reported. Out of those heard from 204,000 are holding war stamps, or 41 per cent of the number reporting.

The average per capita savings amount to \$3.44. Sixty out of 240 towns and cities report that 50 per cent or over of the pupils having stamps. Hopkinton and Milton schools report that every pupil is a holder of war stamps.

Boston shows an advance over the average town with 43 per cent of the number reported being investors in savings. The per capita savings average \$3.63. Out of 104,000, 44,600 are owners of stamps. The total amount invested is \$160,625 for Boston.

In conducting the campaign the committee has impressed upon all school officials and others working in the campaign to inculcate the idea of thrift in connection with the idea of sympathy for the government in this time of war," a representative of the committee said, and this idea has been conscientiously carried out within the schools. Besides supplying officials with literature, the committee has secured the services of C. T. C. Whitcomb, long well known in school work in Massachusetts, to address gatherings of pupils in all sections of the State, and explain to them the advantage of investing in war savings stamps. Patriotism and thrift are the main things that have been dwelt upon, and the giving of money prizes has been discouraged."

**Stamp Rally on Common**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Today's principal event in connection with the war savings certificate campaign in Massachusetts was the rally at noon in Boston Common, where several speakers laid before the hundreds who had congregated the purposes and benefits of buying these stamps.

**RADCLIFFE COLLEGE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—With a class night prepared on strictly economical lines as befitting the occasion, Radcliffe opened its commencement ceremonies Friday, under new conditions. Students and friends entered readily into the spirit of the war-tide celebration, and, without the usual illumination of the Yard or any refreshments, the first event was bright and successful. The rooms were gay with wild flowers, garden blossoms and greenery in place of the hot-house blooms of former years. College songs were sung in the Yard after the reception, which ended in a short concert by the Agassiz Glee Club, and the day's celebrations ended in Agassiz Hall.

**ESTATE OF EARL OF CAMPERDOWN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A cable dispatch from London to the effect that the will of the Earl of Camperdown had disclosed that the

## DELEGATES SHOW LACK OF INTEREST

**Roll Calls in Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in Past Week Have Been Called Unusual Number of Times**

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**  
BOSTON, Mass.—At the end of the first week's sittings of the adjourned session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, the question, Has interest in the proceedings waned in the State? is heard from many lips. What gives rise to the question is the conspicuous lack of attendance of the delegates when the roll is called; and it was called an unusual number of times in the four days that the sessions have been resumed, each roll call taking up nearly a half hour of the convention's time.

There is general agreement that the session of 1917 was the most important. The Initiative and Referendum Amendment, upon which the voters are to vote at the polls next fall, held the close attention of all delegates; for, it is claimed, the so-called "I & R" was the father of the convention. The religious issue over the Anti-Aid Amendment, accepted at the polls last November, lent further impetus to the deliberations. But there are still many important matters of government and of the people's rights yet to be acted upon, which many feel justifies the demand for conscientious work of the delegates at this session.

On Thursday afternoon the convention had to adjourn because of lack of a quorum, while the proceedings were cut short again on Friday. Responsibility on both occasions was laid to a mild filibuster over the resolutions contemplating popular election or other control of the Massachusetts judiciary. Delegate O'Connell of Boston, leader of the move "to lift the judiciary off its pedestal," was detained on court business, and his supporters succeeded in putting the subject over, in part at least, until next Tuesday, notwithstanding a disposition of the opposition to invoke the previous question.

One factor seems destined to stimulate attendance. It is the adoption of a motion offered by Delegate Underhill of Somerville, requiring the reading of the calendar, through to the end of the 200 odd measures, every day. By this method, uncontested propositions, recommended for rejection, are speedily disposed of, and the calendar simplified. But, unless all delegates are in their seats at the opening of the day's session, when the calendar is called off, some of their "pet measures" vanish, in that no one cares to pass them for debate, as several members already have found to their discomfiture.

The past week's chief accomplishments, summed up, are the advancement to a third reading of the resolution giving the government unmistakable constitutional power to take by eminent domain the natural resources of the Commonwealth—the agricultural, mineral and water resources—and appropriate them for the common weal; and the rejection of the proposed amendment for the popular election of the judiciary. The question of more home rule for cities and towns is expected to occupy the attention of the delegates during the coming week.

## LANCERS ARE NOT TO ESCORT GOVERNOR

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**  
BOSTON, Mass.—Although the National Lancers had been invited by the Governor to escort him to the Harvard commencement exercises, they declined upon learning that the commanding officer of the first troop of the state guard cavalry desired to perform this service with his command. This will be the first time in years that the Lancers have not accepted this honor.

The celebration of the Lancers' eighty-first anniversary was held yesterday at the troop headquarters in Brookline, at which time Capt. Jackson Caldwell made the announcement regarding the commencement exercises.

Three former captains, E. B. Wadsworth, Oscar A. Jones and F. H. Appleton, spoke. The Rev. William H. Ryder, chaplain, offered the prayer. Major Barry, U. S. A., formerly a member of the Lancers; Lieut. Walter H. Newman, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. B. Richmond and Capt. F. C. Brownell were also speakers. Secretary William Claffin read a history of the troop, and a rifle shoot for prizes was held on the rifle range.

## GERMANS GIVEN LEAVE TO CHANGE NAME

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pleading that she objected to her German name because of German atrocities, Mrs. Magdalena Dambacker won for herself and five relatives, including two sons, permission to change their name to Dayton in the Kings County Court today. "While born a German subject," said her petition, "I desire to change my last name because of the atrocities committed and the inhuman warfare conducted by the Imperial German Government. Moreover, on account of the atrocities committed against this country by the Imperial German Government I do not desire to bear a German name, and I wish to dissociate myself from the German element."**

### NUT CROP VALUABLE

**DETROIT, Mich.—The value of a nut crop is shown by the figures given in the following editorial from the Detroit Free Press:**

**It is not generally known that prior to the war the United States imported**

about \$13,000,000 worth of nuts every year, although nut growing has become a growing industry in several states. English walnuts, pecans and peanuts are the kinds we grow commercially. In 1913 we imported 44,000,000 pounds of the piebald peanut and 1,500,000 gallons of peanut oil. The war shut off imports, and in consequence the 5-cent sacks of "goobers" which consigned us at the circus and on the ferries shrunk almost to the vanishing point.

From 30 cents a bushel they have risen to about \$1.50. Texas more than doubled her acreage in 1917, and wisely, because the use and value of the crop is constantly on the increase. The highest priced nuts came from France previous to the war, from a section which has been ravaged by the war. There are good reasons why America should supply her own market with nuts, and it is a growing market, with a constantly advancing price. The crop is not perishable, and since our meat supply is lessening, eventually there will be money in it.

## STATE LAW AIDS WAR RELIEF FUNDS

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**

**MITCHELL, S. D.—The special session of the South Dakota Legislature held in March passed a law which permits boards of county commissioners, township supervisors, city commissioners and city councils to appropriate money in aid of the "State Council of Defense, the Red Cross or any other similar organization engaged in war relief work which shall be recognized and approved by the government of the United States."**

During the recent Red Cross campaign the Board of County Commissioners in several counties in the State made an appropriation for that organization. In counties where this was done no "drive" was made to secure contributions from the citizens.

## AID OF SOLDIERS ASKED FOR FARMS

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**

**ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, who is also chairman of the Georgia State Council of National Defense, has created a bureau of furlough, for the purpose of getting farm help from the military ranks by drawing upon those men who cannot and will not be allowed to go to France, on account of unfitness for trench warfare, thereby assisting in the problem of food production without curtailment to fighting man-power.**

Furloughs may be granted, under the recently enacted Dent federal law, to farm laborers, or farm operators who may be in military service, provided the granting of such furloughs does not embarrass military activities.

## WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

**BOSTON, Mass.—A. P. Colburn, director of public markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to speak on Tuesday on the Common at 12:15 in the Food Administration cottage, under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League. His subject will be "The Work of the Bureau of Markets." The speaker previously announced for Monday will be presented on Monday, June 24, at the same hour.**

### "SYMPATHETIC REPLY"

**ST. PAUL, Minn.—President S. J. Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers Union announced today that he had made a sympathetic reply to President Wilson's communication, which urged him to use his good offices to aid in settling the threatened telegraphers strike.**

### SERVICES GRANTED TO ALLIES

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—This government today authorized additional credits to Britain of \$175,000,000 and \$9,000,000 to Belgium. Britain's indebtedness to the United States is now \$3,170,000,000 and Belgium's \$121,550,000. Total credit to all allies stands at \$5,954,550,000.**

## SMITH COLLEGE CONFRS DEGREES

**Largest Graduation Class in the History of the Institution Takes Leave After Commencement Week Exercises**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Commencement week of Smith College came to a close Friday night with the reception by President and Mrs. Neilson to the graduating class. At the commencement exercises, Friday, degrees were conferred upon the largest graduating class in the history of the college. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University addressed the class.

In the senior class 375 received the degree of B. A. Two received degrees of B. A. as of the class of '17, and one as of the class of '93. Nine received the degree of M. A. Of those who received the degree of B. A., 77 were awarded "cum laude," 17 "magna cum laude" and five "summa cum laude."

Those who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude, are: Sara Bachie-Wilg of Portland, Me., Eva Lillian Gove of Ludlow, Marion Hope Wetherell of Pawtucket, R. I., Beatrice Wolf of Paragould, Ark., Martha Wright of Newark, O.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, magna cum laude, was conferred upon Gladys Wing Chace of East Freetown, Harriet Crawford Cheney of New York City, Mildred Hine Clark of Orange, Conn., Dorothy Dame of Buffalo, N. Y., Helen Ayres Hardwick of Brooklyn, N. Y., Virginia Harrison of Columbus, O., Esther Lovett of Beverly, Helen Chichester Otis of Brooklyn, N. Y., Sara Louise Powell of Milwaukee, Wis., Katherine Schulz of Ridgeview, Pa., Louise de Schweinitz of Bethlehem, Pa., Anne Davenport Sparks of Upper Montclair, N. J., Jane Waters Tildsay of New York City, Lesley Waterman of Northampton, Sarah Whitman of Evanston, Ill., Helen Frances White of Glen Ridge, N. J., Edna Frances Wood of Northampton.

The alumnae, at their assembly, raised \$25,000 for the Smith Union in France. Of this amount \$10,000 was given by the class of 1908, which is observing its anniversary. Miss Helen French Greene of Boston was elected alumnae trustee for a six-year term. She is the daughter of the Rev. John M. Greene, senior member of the board of trustees.

Taking as his theme "The Praise of Folly," by Erasmus, Professor Perry said the qualities of Erasmus, "delicacy of touch, sense of humor, essential innocence and childlike faith in nature," have long been the charm of the American girl.

"If the scholar who wrote 'The Praise of Folly' 400 years ago," he said, "were talking to us this morning, would he not still say, 'Tis a brave world, my young masters, and bachelors and doctors! Do not be afraid of it. Do not calculate your chances so closely that you miss your chance. Do not pretend to know what you do not know. Work and laugh and give thanks, for these three are one. You did not make the world. You cannot remake it. You cannot even spoil it. You may indeed have the felicity of improving some little corner of it, but, in general, the world has been pronounced, 'very good.' Enter into its joy."

## WOMEN ARE URGED TO KNIT MORE SOCKS

**BOSTON, Mass.—Charles E. Mason, vice-chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, last night issued a plea to the women of the Boston metropolitan district to knit socks for the American soldiers and refugees in France.**

**"The Boston Metropolitan Chapter must provide 30,000 pairs of socks for the American soldiers in France and for refugees during the month of June," said Mr. Mason. "This means that patriotic women must knit socks at the rate of 1000 pairs a day.**

**"The chapter is to date falling far behind in its quota. Our average at present is only 322 pairs a day, against the need of 1000 pairs. We will fall**

**short of 6 for 30 cents.**

**The rates have been worked out on a basis of 2 cents a mile on the better lines, 2½ cents on the medium class lines and 3 cents on the poorer lines, based on the population of the district.**

### MAILPLANE RECORD ROUND TRIP

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lieut. Torrey H. Webb completed in 2 hours and 28 minutes on Friday a round trip in the air mail service between this city and Philadelphia. The aviator started from Belmont Park at 11:55 o'clock Friday morning with five sacks of mail, weighing 115 pounds. He left Philadelphia on the return trip at 1:24 p. m. carrying three sacks, and landed at Belmont Park at 2:23.**

## DEPT. OF FUR STORAGE, 2ND FLOOR

## Store Will Be Closed Monday, Bunker Hill Day

**SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS, BEGINNING TUESDAY.**

**Continuing Until September 14th; Opening Hour, 8:30 A. M.**

**Closing Hours, 5 P. M. and on Saturday at 1 P. M.**

## After the Holiday: ANOTHER "THRIFT SALE"

**Offering exceptional opportunities for outfitting women, misses and children for the vacation season.**

**THE NEWEST SUMMER APPAREL** for town, short trips, sports, motoring and every fashionable requirement for the Summer vacation is assembled with wide assortments at very attractive prices.

**The "Thrift Sale" will open on Tuesday morning at 8:30**

**E. T. SLATTERY CO.**  
EST. 1867  
*The Store of Individuality*  
518 YEAR  
TREMONT STREET  
OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

**short more than 20,000 pairs if this average is not increased immediately.**

**"I urge every woman who can knit socks—and every man, too—to keep their needles busy over the holiday. The needs of our soldiers are vastly more important than holiday recreation."**

**"We must not only reach the maximum called for, of 1000 pairs a day, but we must make up for lost time. The knitting must be continued all summer, for by September 1 the chapter is expected to have to its credit 90,000 pairs of socks."**

## ZONE SYSTEM FOR BAY STATE ORDERED

**Massachusetts Public Service Board Authorizes Changes in Rates to Take Effect When Schedules Are Ready**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

**BOSTON, Mass.—Approval of a zone system and a sweeping change in rates by the Bay State Street Railway Company has been given by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, following a conference of the officers of the company and representatives of the cities and towns in which the company operates.**

**In the senior class 375 received the degree of B. A. Two received degrees of B. A. as of the class of '17, and one as of the class of '93. Nine received the degree of M. A. Of those who received the degree of B. A., 77 were awarded "cum laude," 17 "magna cum laude" and five "summa cum laude."**

**Those who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude, are: Sara Bachie-Wilg of Portland, Me., Eva Lillian Gove of Ludlow, Marion Hope Wetherell of Pawtucket, R. I., Beatrice Wolf of Paragould, Ark., Martha Wright of Newark, O.**

**The degree of Bachelor of Arts, magna cum laude, was conferred upon Gladys Wing Chace of East Freetown, Harriet Crawford Cheney of New York City, Mildred Hine Clark of Orange, Conn., Dorothy Dame of Buffalo, N. Y., Helen Ayres Hardwick of Brooklyn, N. Y., Virginia Harrison of Columbus, O., Esther Lovett of Beverly, Helen Chichester Otis of Brooklyn, N. Y., Sara Louise Powell of Milwaukee, Wis., Katherine Schulz of Ridgeview, Pa., Louise de Schweinitz of Bethlehem, Pa., Anne Davenport Sparks of Upper Montclair, N. J., Jane Waters Tildsay of New York City, Lesley Waterman of Northampton, Sarah Whitman of Evanston, Ill., Helen Frances White of Glen Ridge, N. J., Edna Frances Wood of Northampton.**

**The alumnae, at their assembly, raised \$25,000 for the Smith Union in France. Of this amount \$10,000 was given by the class of 1908, which is observing its anniversary.**

**"I urge every woman who can knit socks—and every man, too—to keep their needles busy over the holiday. The needs of our soldiers are vastly more important than holiday recreation."**

**"We must not only reach the maximum called for, of 1000 pairs a day, but we must make up for lost time. The knitting must be continued all summer, for by September 1 the chapter is expected to have to its credit 90,000 pairs of socks."**

## LABOR OPPOSED TO LOSS OF PRIVILEGES

**Resolutions Passed at Federation Convention in St. Paul Declare Capitalists Are Trying to Undermine Eight-Hour Day**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

**ST. PAUL, Minn.—Organized labor reiterating its stand behind the President and the nation's armies, is nevertheless inflexibly opposed to the abridgement of its privileges. It was indicated quite plainly at the sessions on Thursday of the American Federation of Labor. Resolutions which were passed warned laboring men that capitalists were endeavoring to lengthen working hours, on the plea of patriotism, and to undermine the idea of the eight-hour day.**

**"While we are willing to do our utmost to win the war for democracy, we should not accept any reduction of our standard of living, unless private wealth is first taken over for the nation's use," the resolutions say.**

**Others adopted dealing with the eight-hour day pledged support to postal employees in their effort to obtain legislation allowing time and a half pay for overtime over eight hours, and opposing the bill before Congress to establish a minimum eight-hour day in the government service with no pay for overtime.**

**The commission has issued an order canceling all present rates, and the following tariffs have been adopted which will take effect as soon as the schedules can be worked out by the company.**

**Under the terms of the new statute, the control of the commission over the rates is only temporary and will end as soon as the new board of trustees is appointed and assumes office. The board will consist of five men and will have absolute jurisdiction over all rates.**

**The effort of women delegates to increase the membership of the executive council by two was defeated. But the women will put up candidates of their sex for one of the 11 present places on the council.**

**Under the new plan the company will sell 6 tickets for 30 cents, good only on local rides but good at all times to and from the center or transfer point in the first zone. No transfer will be issued and no rides permitted through center on these tickets.**

**The company is to sell seven tickets for 50 cents, which will be good to and from the center of the first zone to any part of the second zone.**

**Riders desiring transfers at the center of the first zone will pay 6-cent cash fares in the first zones and 2-cent cash fares in the second zone, making a total of 8 cents.**

**In addition, the company will experimentally add tickets designed to build up traffic in the "off-peak" hours in the middle of the day, which will be good from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. on weekdays (except Saturdays). Six tickets will be sold for 25 cents good only on local rides to and from the center of the first zone. No transfers will be allowed on these tickets.**

**The agreement restores the 5-cent rate by use of tickets and the 7½-cent ticket with transfer privileges is suspended by a 7½-cent ticket without transfers. It also reduces the rate in the "off-peak" hours within the inner zone to 4 to 6 cents, and corresponding rate to and from the outer area being 6 to 4 cents.**

**The cities are to be divided into zones with a radius of between 1½ and 2 miles, and a 6-cent cash rate will be charged or tickets will be sold at the rate of 6 for 30**

## PHILADELPHIA WAR CHEST DIFFICULTIES

**Goal Set Is Barely Reached**  
—Misapprehension Relative to Quotas to Various Funds—  
Much Embarrassment Caused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There has been a great deal of misapprehension in various sections of the country regarding Philadelphia's war chest, and the amount of the share its various beneficiaries will receive. When the drive was started it was with the idea that a fund should be established which would be sufficient to take care of all of this section's war activities for one year. The goal aimed for was \$20,000,000. With the exception of a small portion, about \$100,000 according to the latest reports, that sum was subscribed. The terms of its division have not yet been settled, it is announced from war chest headquarters.

It is, however, altogether probable that where certain quotas have been stipulated from time to time, returns will be made to various objects based on the figures supplied by the national bodies in charge of various war work.

For instance, Philadelphia's quota for the Red Cross was \$4,500,000. While the work of the war chest was in progress, a Red Cross drive was being conducted throughout the country. When Philadelphia's subscriptions began mounting far in excess of the remainder of the country, surprise was expressed that this city was giving so freely, it being stated in one quarter that the city's contribution to the Red Cross had reached \$15,000,000. Indeed, this view evidently obtained quite generally, for it is stated in the Red Cross Bulletin supplement published on June 3 that Philadelphia, with a Red Cross quota of \$4,500,000, has raised about \$15,000,000. As a matter of fact the Red Cross will receive, probably, only the \$4,500,000 asked.

The mistake was made in considering the sum total of Philadelphia's subscription for all purposes for one year as its contribution to one specific object—that of the Red Cross. Under the war chest arrangement, however, the Y. M. C. A. will come in for a portion of that amount as well as various other organizations, among them being the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and the Hebrew Association.

It is now a question whether by making specific drives the total of contributions in the end would not have been greater, for it must be remembered that while the fund of \$20,000,000 was barely reached, this is the first time that Philadelphia has not exceeded any demand that was made on it. There is no doubt, too, that in its operation it worked to the disadvantage in many instances of communities which were not directly represented in it.

There are, for example, employed in this city thousands of persons who make their homes in New Jersey, and who were embarrassed to no little extent by the methods employed by the men in charge of the movement. For instance, one object of the drive was to line up industrial establishments and make them "100 per cent loyal" by having every one on the payroll of the business on the contributing roll of the war chest. This meant that a man who lived in New Jersey or beyond the limits of the chest's operations had several lines of conduct to choose from, all of them equally embarrassing. He could, for example, give all to his home town, which needed his contribution to fill its quota, and thus neglect his place of employment, which would thereby fail to be recorded as "100 per cent loyal"; or, he could give to the latter, and refuse the former, thereby putting himself in a questionable position in his home town; or he could divide his contribution between his home town and his work and thereby satisfy neither place, nor indeed himself. Many, however, followed this last method.

### Issue in Fostoria, O.

**Local Committee Attempts to Invest Scheme With Federal Authority**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wholly unwaranted extent to which war chest publicity and threats may run is illustrated in a recent article in the Fostoria Daily Times, of Fostoria, O. War chest committees in certain communities, this bureau has observed, have endeavored to clothe themselves with a legal authority, of a local nature, not belonging to them. This is the first instance observed here, however, in which the attempt has been made to drag in the United States Government to back up the scheme.

The article in the Fostoria paper was headed, "To publish names of mercy chest slackers in Fostoria." The text thereunder was as follows:

"The names of all slackers are to be published whether it be those failing to contribute to the Fostoria War Chest Fund or those not giving to Fostoria what they should."

"This action was taken at a meeting of the board of control of the War Chest Fund held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters on West Tiffin Street.

"This decision was reached in the name of humanity and justice to the boys who are giving their all for all of us at the front, and to the wage earner, in fact all employees and others who are 100 per cent loyal."

"The board believes that the boys at the front should know who are not supporting them in their fight and that the people at home should be apprised of those who are failing to do their duty."

"Letters are now being sent out,

## DIMINISHING MILK SURPLUS EXPECTED

**New England Administrator Says the Present Surplus Has Reached Its Highest Point and Will Begin to Recede**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—

The present milk surplus has reached its highest point and that diminished supply may be looked for by the middle of next month, is the opinion of Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, milk administrator of the New England Region Milk Commission. The surplus at the present time is not due to the seasonal surplus that occurs each year, says Dr. Gilbert.

It was called to Dr. Gilbert's attention that this surplus is not alone a June surplus, but the producers and dealers were concerned about the matter in February, March and April, and on Feb. 11 it was announced that the surplus in New England at both the farm and city milk stations was such that both producers and dealers were complaining and farmers were being asked to withhold milk shipments.

The surplus at the present time is not due to the high prices, in the opinion of Dr. Gilbert, and producers and dealers will not be facing the present situation during the months to come because of the decreased consumption due to high prices. The diminished production will regulate trade conditions in such a way, he believes, that it will not be necessary to devise means to care for a continued surplus.

Seasonal surplus and the surplus the dealer must carry on his shelves should not be confused in discussing the milk problem, Dr. Gilbert said. The dealer must stock up in the season of heavy flow, and he must carry more on his shelves than he can sell in order to supply the trade when the season of diminished supply comes. If the dealer did not have more than he can sell on his shelves, in October and November, when the production is lowest, the price would go out of sight, Dr. Gilbert explained.

That Dr. Gilbert and some other men in touch with the milk trade do not take the same view is shown by the fact that at a hearing on March 20, this year, Charles Hood of the H. P. Hood Company said that higher prices to the producer meant inevitably a higher price to the consumer, and this could not help being followed by a reduction in the volume of consumption and a consequent higher surplus.

**Milk Price Advanced**  
Dealers on North and South Shore Add Cent a Quart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—An extra cent per quart has been added to the price of milk by dealers at the North and South Shore summer resorts. On account of extra cost of icing and transportation the dealers claim that they must have a cent more than is charged in Boston. Philip R. Allen, chairman of the Regional Milk Board, approved the increase on account of the situation as explained by the dealers. The June quotation for milk at Hough's Neck is 15 cents and at Hull and Nantasket 16 cents.

Complaint was made by one family that a dealer in Boston was charging 15 cents a quart for milk and nine cents for a pint. He explained to the customer that he charged nine cents a pint because the pints were kept just for the convenience of the trade. They took up as much space as the quarts and the store would rather not handle them.

A member of the Regional Milk Commission explained that with the right grade of milk a dealer was privileged to charge 15 cents a quart, and whether the pint should bring nine cents he did not know, as the quality of the milk would have to be determined. The only way the customer could determine whether the milk bought is worth the money charge is to go to the County Food Administrator if the customer feels that he is being overcharged, and have the administrator make an investigation.

**POTATOES ON BELL ISLAND**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass.—More than 200 grammar school girls who will graduate from the eighth grade June 24 and 25, and who will enter Melrose High School in the fall, will wear graduation dresses made by themselves at a cost of less than \$1.25 apiece.

**PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S STATUE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposal to erect a monument here to former President James Buchanan, revived in the Senate yesterday the controversy over his record which recently agitated the House. Attacks on the former President's administration were renewed when Senator Smith of Maryland asked adoption of the resolution finally passed by the House authorizing the \$100,000 statue provided in the will of Buchanan's niece, Harriet Lane Johnson, of Baltimore. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts led the attack, deplored Buchanan's attitude on the slavery question.

**Solov-Hinds Co.**  
352 Boylston Street, Boston

## Clearance Sale of All Merchandise

**SUITS**—Blue, tan and grey mixtures.

50 Suits formerly \$45 to \$135

Now \$18.50 to \$65

**CAPES**—Serge, tricot and jersey.

Formerly \$45 to \$75

Now \$30 to \$50

**DRESSES**—Foulard and crepe de chine.

Formerly \$35 to \$75

Now \$29.75 to \$50

**PRINTED CHIFFON, VOILE AND ORGANDIE DRESSES**

Formerly \$28.50 to \$75

Now \$19.50 to \$48.50

**GINGHAM DRESSES**, \$12.75 to \$25

Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., operates an iron ore mine, every miner or employee occupying a company house, has been compelled to plant sufficient potatoes and vegetables to supply his family for the year. In this connection, the company has supplied a limited amount of fertilizer consisting of basic slag, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. Last year the demand for this fertilizer was relatively high, and for the first time since mining operations commenced in 1896, Bell Island grew its own potatoes and other vegetables.

**ADOPTION OF FLAG IS COMMEMORATED**

**Anniversary Observed With Outdoor Exercises at Washington—President Hears Address**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Flag Day, which this year marked the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the adoption of the United States flag, was observed here in the February, March and April, and on Feb. 11 it was announced that the surplus in New England at both the farm and city milk stations was such that both producers and dealers were complaining and farmers were being asked to withhold milk shipments.

The surplus at the present time is not due to the high prices, in the opinion of Dr. Gilbert, and producers and dealers will not be facing the present situation during the months to come because of the decreased consumption due to high prices. The diminished production will regulate trade conditions in such a way, he believes, that it will not be necessary to devise means to care for a continued surplus.

These "assessments" varied from 10 per cent, where the expenses were large, to as high as 25 per cent, where they were small. A card was presented to the housewife on which the agent of the Red Cross filled out the amount to be paid each month, and the woman of the home was asked to sign this. None of these cards made any mention of the household budget, or of any percentage of it, or of any so-called "assessment." They appeared, in short, to be merely voluntary statements of willingness to pay certain sums monthly to the Red Cross, but they were figured on the basis—laid down verbally to the housewife—of a percentage of the fixed monthly expenses of the home.

In Brookline and in Somerville the celebrations took the form of parades. In Salem, Framingham, Plymouth and many other cities thousands witnessed the ceremonies in connection with the observance of the day. In Boston, at Faneuil Hall, the Daughters of the American Revolution observed the day as "New Citizen Day." A reception was given to new citizens and there was a long list of speakers on the program presented during the evening. At Chelsea Serjt. Edward B. Creed of the one hundred and first Infantry, who has seen service overseas, was the orator.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his address at the observance at Lawrence, pointed out the significance of the flag. He said: "It stands for national unity, national ideals, national production and national power. The flag knows no differences between sections of a given country, no social or economic classes—noting but equality of rights and opportunities. The nation's flag symbolizes as nothing else can possibly do the unity of a nation."

Dr. Butler said the war has shown that national unity is endangered, not only by illiteracy, but by diversity of language with its resulting lack of complete understanding and cooperation. "To protect the national unity," he said, "no American community should be permitted to substitute any other language for English as the basis or instrument of common school education."

**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY**

MIDDLETON, Conn.—Commencement season at Wesleyan University, the eighty-fourth, began Friday night with the customary prize declamations in Memorial Chapel, and the announcement of prize awards for the year. E. A. Warren of West Acton, Mass., was awarded both the Phi Beta Kappa prize for Latin and the Camp prize for English literature.

**GIRLS MAKE OWN DRESSES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass.—More than 200 grammar school girls who will graduate from the eighth grade June 24 and 25, and who will enter Melrose High School in the fall, will wear graduation dresses made by themselves at a cost of less than \$1.25 apiece.

**AMERICANIZATION WORK IN THE ARMY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass.—Complete Americanization of the new United States Army divisions as they arrive at the training camp or in France is a work that has fallen upon the officers and increased their sense of responsibility, declared Col. Marlborough Churchill, who served on General Pershing's staff in France, in his address to graduates and undergraduates of Phillips Andover Academy, at the annual Alumni dinner. He said that the need for Americanization came unexpectedly owing to the homogeneity of the first divisions which consisted mostly of the guards. The subsequent divisions, however, arrived with the Americanization incomplete, and it devolved upon the officers to

suppress all distinctions of birth, religion and social conditions among their men; to treat the Negroes with the same consideration as the whites, and to spread the idea amongst the soldiers that every man in the uniform of the United States was entitled to equal consideration. "These matters," said Colonel Churchill, "must be carefully studied, for upon their capable handling depends the morale and the effectiveness of the United States Army in this war."

Tribute to the work of the soldiers overseas was paid by Colonel Churchill and Col. Cecil Williams, of the Canadian army.

Commencement exercises occupied the morning at the academy, the senior "prom" being held in the evening.

**SUMMER SCHOOL OF THRIFT PLANNED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—A summer school of thrift is to be conducted by the Smith Agricultural School at Northampton this summer. Courses are to be given in cooking, dressmaking, millinery, laundering and other subjects. Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, supervisor of the home-making department, will be in charge, with regular teachers from the day school giving the courses. Sessions are to be held daily each morning during the course, which will be from two to four weeks in length. If the demand is sufficient, a second course will immediately follow the first.

It is the intention of Director Herbert N. Loomis who is in charge of the whole thing, to make the school as practical as possible, and connect the courses closely with war-time needs.

The cooking will be related wholly to war conditions. Students are to bring garments to the classes for repair and general renovation including dyeing.

Laundry work will be confined to the finer sort which is usually kept for the home laundry even though rougher kinds are sent out. The date for the school opening has not been fixed.

**FIREMEN TO HELP COAL CONSERVATION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In an effort to save 3,000,000 tons of steam coal, which James J. Storrow, Federal Food Administrator for New England, believes to be possible, engineers' and firemen's organizations in Massachusetts have enlisted in a campaign to cut down the consumption of fuel in factories and some of them estimate that a saving of 20 per cent may be made.

The importance of having these men enlisted cannot be overestimated, Mr. Storrow says, as a substantial part of the saving in New England must be made in the boiler room. Steam coal must be saved, he points out, if the factories of New England are to run this winter. Individual cooperation of all engineers and firemen is asked in an effort to save coal by the better production and use of power, light and heat. Each state organization is making its own campaign to enlist the support of its members.

**BIRMINGHAM BUYS COAL MINES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The city of Birmingham has purchased the coal mines within the city limits, formerly operated by the North Birmingham Coal Company. The coal will be used to supply the municipal plants, public buildings and schools. Sixty-five tons per day is the present capacity, but this is expected to be increased to 100 tons.

**FORMING OVERSEAS LABOR UNITS**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement

was made here yesterday of the organization of several labor battalions

for duty overseas. Col. W. G. Austin, in charge of recruiting for the quartermaster's department of the national army, said the work of the battalions would embrace road building, railroad drainage and cantonment construction and the erection of temporary and permanent buildings of all classes.

## STEEL MEN REFUSE DULUTH'S REQUEST

**Minnesota City Asked to Be Made Price-Basing Point for Steel Products—Judge Gary Gives Reasons for Decision**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth's application to make the price-basing point for steel products was denied by a delegation of steel manufacturers headed by Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, at the conference held here on Tuesday.

Representatives of leading independents were in the party which arrived in the morning. Conferences with the Duluth Municipal Committee were held in the afternoon and evening.

Judge Gary presented figures showing that, apart from pig iron, steel products cannot be turned out as cheaply here as in the East. He was sustained in his views by speakers for the independents in the party. It was contended that it would be fatal to the trade to disturb the present Pittsburgh-plus price basis which had in the past acted as a stabilizer in the industry.

Besides Judge Gary and J. A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, the following steel men made up the party: J. A. Topping, chairman Republic Iron and Steel Co.; E. A. S. Clark, president Lackawanna Steel Co.; J. A. Burden, president Burden Iron Co.; H. G. Dalton, Pick Mather & Co.; W. L. King, vice president Jodes & Laughlin Steel Co.; A. F. Huston, president Lukens Steel Co.; L. E. Block, vice president Inland Steel Co.; J. A. Campbell, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.; Edward Bailey, Pittsburgh National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa.; Joseph G. Butler Jr., vice president Brier Hill Steel Co.; James T. McCleary, secretary American Iron and Steel Institute; D. G. Kerr, vice president United States Steel Corporation; E. J. Buffington, president Illinois Steel Co.; George K. Leet, secretary to Judge Gary, and George D. Kirkman, of St. Paul, sales manager of the American Steel and Wire Co.

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## NON-PARTISANS IN MINNESOTA TEST

Trial of Strength Comes at State Primaries—League Candidate Opposes Present Governor — A Four-Cornered Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A four-cornered campaign for party primary nomination which has proved the most interesting of any waged in Minnesota in years, will come to an issue at the ballot box on June 17. There are contests in both parties for the gubernatorial nomination, and the issue is made more vital by the injection of the Farmers Non-Partisan League into the proceedings.

On the Republican side, Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist is a candidate for his second elective term, with Charles A. Lindbergh of Little Falls, former representative in Congress, as his opponent.

Mr. Lindbergh bears the endorsement of the Non-Partisan League, and the number of votes which he gets will go far toward determining the future importance of that organization as a political factor, not only in Minnesota, but in the Northwest. Members of the league have a great pride in their feat in North Dakota two years ago in electing a state ticket and a majority of the House. Anything less than a similar sweeping victory in Minnesota will not satisfy them.

They have candidates for all other offices except United States Senator, including members of the Legislature. The chief argument used against Mr. Lindbergh, of course, is that of the cloud on his loyalty in support of the government. He is the author of a book, "Why Are We at War?" criticizing the Draft Law and the method of war taxation.

Governor Burnquist's friends are asking his nomination on the loyalty issue, pointing to his unqualified stand in support of the government.

It is hard to see how the Non-Partisan League candidates can be successful in the election in November, even if they nominate Mr. Lindbergh at the primaries. Contesting for the Democratic nomination are Fred E. Wheaton of Minneapolis, former chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Judge W. L. Comstock of Mankato. Judge Comstock has the support of many influential Democrats, including former Governor John Lind, and seems likely to be the nominee. His strength in Southern Minnesota and the State at large will combine to make him a formidable candidate, especially against Lindbergh. If these two are named, almost the full Burnquist strength will go to Comstock at the general election.

## FORD CANDIDACY STIRS MICHIGAN

Announcement That He Will Be a Senatorial Candidate Is Followed by Withdrawals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The announcement of Henry Ford in Washington, that he had decided to run for the United States Senate at the request of President Wilson, is the biggest upset that could occur in Michigan politics.

Fred M. Warner, former Governor, has withdrawn from the primary race for the nomination, as he had indicated he would do if Mr. Ford ran.

Truman H. Newberry, in command of the New York Naval District, refused to commit himself, saying that his candidacy was started by friends and the decision was up to them. He has an extensive organization and is advertising widely, so it is expected that he will remain in the contest.

Chase S. Osborn, the third avowed candidate, has issued a bitter statement attacking Mr. Ford personally. The peace ship and the family nature of the Ford corporations figure prominently in the document, which some larger Michigan newspapers refused to print, announcing that it was not considered a privileged matter. A few days ago Mr. Osborn issued a statement that Mr. Ford could not run because he was making munitions.

Mr. Ford's announcement closely followed the request of the State Democratic Conference that the three Republicans withdraw in favor of Mr. Ford on a fusion ticket. Mr. Ford will be placed in nomination on both tickets, but will have to withdraw from one, in accordance with the state election laws. As he is a Republican, it is expected he will run on that ticket, and no Democrat will run if the State Central Committee can prevent it.

If Messrs. Osborn and Newberry should withdraw, Senator William Alden Smith would make the race alone against Mr. Ford, who defeated the Senator in the presidential primary in 1916 when not an active candidate.

## BRIQUETTING OF WESTERN LIGNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Among the interesting problems which have come before the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, few have been of greater importance to the Canadian public than the briquetting of western lignite. A special fuel committee was appointed to investigate the situation and at the commencement of their investigations the position was briefly as follows: The fuel resources of the Dominion are second only to those of the United States, the greatest coal country in the world, but in spite of this fact Canada imports and always has imported about 50 per cent of her fuel. The Province of Saskatchewan is the balancing point

for fuel from the east and west, and owing to the cost of carriage, it is here that the price of fuel is the highest, though there are vast lignite deposits in that very Province. In this district the price, in normal times, of American anthracite fuel is the highest and runs about \$15 a ton.

After the inquiry, the committee summed up its conclusions as follows: The art of producing carbonized briquettes has passed the laboratory stage, and no further information can be got by laboratory methods. The producer must face the difficulties inherent in commercial production, which are approximately of the same order as those met with in the smelting of certain ores. The road to success in the briquetting problem is strewn with the wrecks of amateur attempts to do this apparently simple thing, which accounts for the fact that private capital is so chary of such enterprises. The problem, therefore, in Saskatchewan is one which should be undertaken by the government as a public utility, at least until such processes as may be adopted are demonstrated a commercial success.

The committee then made a careful estimate of the cost of briquetting lignites at a plant having a capacity of 100 tons a day. As a result of their figures, it is shown that less than \$400,000 is the capital cost of the completed plant, and when operating, the committee has estimated that the production costs at the plant for carbonized and briquetted fuel, covering operating costs and fixed fuel, will not exceed \$7 per ton. The price of \$7 is for a carbonized briquetted fuel, which in its heat value is the approximate equivalent of anthracite.

The council recommends that a plant be established at Southern Saskatchewan, to be financed by the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Dominion. The Federal Parliament recently voted \$200,000 toward the cost of this plant.

## BASIC STEEL PRICE INQUIRY IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Members of Duluth's Basic Steel Price Committee have decided to petition the Federal Trade Commission to review the question of the Pittsburgh plus price as applied to this point. Business interests here were not satisfied with the outcome of the conference between representatives of the United States Steel Corporation and independent operators with the local Civic Committee held here this week.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, will be requested to furnish comparative itemized figures on the cost of making steel at a number of mill centers in this country. An effort is to be made to bring about a study of the whole question of the Pittsburgh plus price, fairness to communities generally, and particularly with reference to Minnesota.

## OFFICER TO AID IN CRUSADE ON VICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Lieut. John W. Hart, sanitary corps, U. S. N. A., representing the government in the campaign looking to the enforcement of all laws regulating vice, will visit Jacksonville, for the purpose of seeing that the laws which have been passed to suppress the sale of liquor and to suppress vice are not violated. He will cooperate with all the government, county and city agencies in the task of cleaning up Jacksonville from a vice standpoint. The most powerful campaign which has ever been started here will be conducted for this purpose.

## NEWTON TECHNICAL HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEWTON, Mass.—Essays were read by Edgar J. Livingstone, Bernard J. Smith, Margaret Wilder, Andreas Hartel 3d and Ruth E. Perkins at the graduation exercises of the Newton Technical High School on Friday evening. Diplomas were presented to 111 graduates by Mayor Childs. A prize was given to Elizabeth W. Hardy for having the highest rank during the four years of the school course.

## BROCKTON HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor William L. Gleason presented diplomas to the 253 graduates of the Brockton High School on Friday afternoon. The class was the largest ever graduated from the school. Eldon B. Keith, chairman of the school board; Guy A. Ham of Boston and Fred N. Perkins, president of the graduating class, gave addresses. Honors were given to 21 girls and three boys.

## INJUSTICE DONE BY PUBLISHING NAMES

Firms Listed in Advertisement in Battle Creek Paper as Not Buying Liberty Bonds in City Declare Charge Is Not True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—An illustration of the fact that serious injustice may readily be done through indiscriminate publishing of names in connection with what is felt by a local committee to be an inadequate subscribing to war funds is afforded by an incident occurring here recently, in which The Battle Creek Moon-Journal made a correction in its news columns of statements made in a quarter-page advertisement which had been published a few days prior in the same newspaper.

The advertisement in question was run under the caption: "Paid Advertising" and read:

"The committee having in charge the sale of Third Liberty Loan bonds to corporations doing business in Battle Creek, but with headquarters or home offices outside of the city, sold a total of \$110,950, as follows: ... Here was printed a list of 24 firms.

The advertisement continued:

"Many of the corporations doing business in Battle Creek and having headquarters elsewhere, have bought bonds at their home offices, but they did not purchase in Battle Creek, though they do business and make profits here."

"This increased the load that the citizens of Battle Creek had to carry because the quota assigned to us by the government is based upon the entire business of the city, including that done locally by the following corporations who did not buy any bonds in Battle Creek."

Here followed a list of 31 concerns.

The news item, which was published two days after the advertisement was run, read as follows:

"Recently there appeared in local newspapers an advertisement signed and paid for by the local Council of National Defense, listing business enterprises having branches in Battle Creek which did not subscribe for Liberty bonds here. The advertisement was placed after the council had passed a resolution, by a vote of 17 to 16, in favor of this publicity."

"Now come the answers. Today the Union store, one of the business houses named in the list, brings proofs that it subscribed for bonds in Battle Creek though it is one of over a hundred branch stores. These bonds were subscribed for through the Central National Bank, and the solicitor was Frank Brockett. The manager of the store, Bart Levi, has asked the Moon-Journal to make the correction, which it gladly does, though assuming no responsibility for the Council of National Defense advertisement.

"The Cable Piano Company is another business house taking exceptions to the advertisement. The store had subscribed toward the Camp Custer highway and other local funds and its personnel had taken Liberty bonds. The parent concern took its bonds in another city, through the banks with which it did business and had already subscribed for them before being urged to place part of the subscription in Battle Creek.

"Others on the list may have similar stories to tell, and there is a suspicion that an injustice has been done to at least some of the concerns which were given this publicity."

Incidentally some question was raised as to the right of the local Council of National Defense stating at the bottom of the advertisement that it had been placed and paid for by the National Council of Defense, as it was declared that many might thereby be misled into imagining that the advertisement had been inserted by government officials.

## SAINT GAUDENS' LINCOLN FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Whatever statue of Abraham Lincoln is sent to England should be the best we know," declared Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, that is to

say, chief of Chicago's city planning work, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If there is anything better than the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln, I haven't seen it, but if there is, it should be the one to go over."

Mr. Wacker said he liked very much indeed the Saint Gaudens figure. "I see it very often, as I live in that part of the city," he said. "It is beautiful and thoughtful. It is indicative of the man's character, as shown in his thoughtful, kindly face. I have seen many pictures and paintings of Lincoln, but none that appealed to me as this one really does. I think it a very beautiful statue."

Mr. Wacker's city planning work has made him internationally known in that field.

## OKLAHOMA TO GET NO RATE CONCESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The advanced freight rates ordered by W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads will go into effect on June 25 without Oklahoma getting relief, according to Campbell Russell, member of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, who returned on Friday from Chicago and St. Louis, where he attempted to secure modifications through traffic committees that would eliminate discrimination against Oklahoma.

"It does not appear that there is

anything possible to be done further at this time," said Commissioner Russell.

"On June 25, when these rates are placed in effect and when it can be definitely and certainly pointed out just what rates are applied in the various states, if Oklahoma is subjected to a discrimination of 20 to 25 per cent, it certainly will be possible to reach the ear of the Director-General direct. But up to this time we seem to be wholly in the hands of the carriers' agents, whose conception of their duty is to get the money."

## PROPOSAL TO TAX SURGEONS' FEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New sources of excess profits are constantly being brought to light in the hearings being held by the House Committee of Ways and Means. One of the latest refers to the enormous charges made by some physicians and surgeons. Representative Greene of Iowa, a member of the committee, has received a letter proposing that fees for surgical operations above \$200 should be treated as excess profits and taxed as such. Why should a surgeon be permitted to charge from \$250 to \$1500 for 20 minutes' work? the writer asked.

The first witness before the committee to advocate increasing the taxes on his industry was a representative of a zinc and lead mining company of Joplin, Mo., who said that the profits of the company due to the war were so great that they wanted to pay more taxes. This declaration came in the nature of a surprise to the members of the Ways and Means Committee, as Chairman Kitchin up to the present had failed to find any witness who was willing to admit that he or his concern had anything which the government could tax further without taxing it out of existence.

## PRESIDENT BACKS WAR LABOR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence that President Wilson intends to see that the recommendations of the National War Labor Board are followed was presented yesterday in the text of his communication to the heads of the two great telegraph companies asking that they accept the board's findings in their controversy with their employees.

The fact that the President had personally taken up the case became known last night with the announcement by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, that his company would waive its right to discharge men who have joined a union and that Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, would send his answer Monday. The War Labor Board's decision in the case was that the men should be permitted to join unions.

## Confidence growing up through years of contact



Some months ago a man who had been our client for many years was suddenly called for war duty. His business affairs had to be put into someone's hands at once, and he naturally turned to us because we had acted as executor of his father's will, and had been trustee for his mother.

During these years he had learned that he could give us his fullest confidence and when his affairs made it advisable to place all his property in our hands to manage under power of attorney, he had no hesitation in doing so.

Our president and trust department officers will welcome consultation on any phase of trust business about which you wish information.

## BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY

100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Streets

We take as much pride in the fairness of our prices as we do in the quality of our product.

GRANDS UPRIGHTS PLAYERS

We take old instruments in exchange and set on easy monthly payments.

Established 1862



395 Boylston Street, Boston

## GERMAN THOUGHT ON WORLD POWER

References Are Offered From Authorities of That Nation to Prove the Guilt of Prussianism in Starting the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the light of the statements made by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in his recent address delivered at Union College, Schenectady, on Monday last, concerning the guilt of Prussianism in starting the war, in which he ascribed the underlying motive to a greed for world power, the following additional references are offered to prove that the German authorities themselves show this to have been the case:

"We need colonies, and more colonies than we have already, to give vent to our surplus energies without losing them, and to make the motherland economically independent."—Manifesto of the Navy League.

"We need a fleet strong enough not only to protect the colonies we now have but to bring about the acquisition of others."—Manifesto of the Navy League.

"A progressive nation like ours needs territory, and if this cannot be obtained by peaceful means it must be obtained by war. It is the object of the Defense Association to create this sentiment."—Lieut.-Gen. Wrochem in speech to the Wehrverein, 1913.

"Without doubt this acquisition of new lands will not take place without war. What world power was ever established without bloody struggles?"—Albrecht Wirth, 1904.

"It is only by relying upon our good German sword that we can hope to conquer that place in the sun which rightly belongs to us, and which none will yield to us voluntarily. Till the world comes to an end the ultimate decision must rest with the sword."—German Crown Prince, in introduction to "Germany in Arms," 1913.

"Might gives the right to occupy or conquer. Might is at once the supreme right, and the dispute as to what is right is decided by the arbitrament of war."—Bernhardi in "Germany and the Next War," 1911.

"I hope that it will be granted to our German kinsmen to become in the future as closely united, as powerful, and as authoritative as once the Roman Empire was, and that just as in old times they said 'Civis Romanus sum,' one may in the future need only to say 'I am a German citizen.' ... God has called us to civilize the world; we are the missionaries of human progress. ... The ocean is indispensable for Germany's greatness, but the ocean also reminds us that neither on it nor across it, in the distance, can any great decision be again consummated without Germany and the German Emperor." Speeches of the Kaiser.

"The German race is called to bind the earth under its control, to exploit the natural resources and the physical powers of man, to use the subsoil capacity for the development of its Kultur."—Ludwig Wolftmann, "Politische Anthropologie," 1913.

"If the people should ask us whether we intend to become a world power that overtops the world powers so greatly that Germany would be the only world power, the reply would be that the will to world power has no limit."—Adolph

## PACKERS' PROFIT BASIS IS REVISED

Meat Division of the United States Food Administration Forbids Charging of Gifts to War Funds to Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An addition has been made to the government regulations controlling packers' profits since the rules laid down by the meat division of the Food Administration went into effect toward the close of last November. This new provision is that contributions made by packers to war funds, such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., etc., shall not be charged to operating expenses.

The government is interested in what goes down on the packers' books as operating expenses because the amount of this item has an important effect on what the packers are allowed to make under the profit regulations.

Certain of the great packers and certain of the small packers had charged their donations to the Y. M. C. A., to the Red Cross, to the Boy Scouts and also, this bureau is informed, their gifts to a large number of other war societies, to operating expenses in their reports to the government. The Food Administration came to the conclusion this was improper and the ruling followed. The addendum on this point is as follows:

"United States Food Administration, Meat Division, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1918. Subject: War Donations.

"You are hereby advised that in making up your figures of profit and loss on operations for the periodical reports required by this Division, war donations (such as Y. M. C. A., Red Cross gifts, etc.) will not be considered as legitimate charges against income. Such disbursements must be made out of divisible profits."

"The authority for this decision for licensees with sales over \$100,000,000, will be found on page 8 of the Rules and Regulations (Clause 8, Section 8 of Article 2); for licensees with sales under \$100,000,000, page 13 (Clause 8, Section 7 of Article 2).

"J. P. COTTON, Head Meat Division, United States Food Administration." Packers are allowed to make a certain percentage on their investment, including borrowed money. Profit is found after operating and other expenses are deducted. The inclusion of donations to the Red Cross, etc., would raise operating expenses and extend permitted profit by that much.

The government is reported to be considering a further addendum of the same nature in respect to advertising which is purely political. Swift & Co. have been covering the country according to reports received here, with advertisements which appear designed to prepare the public thought in the interest of the packers to offset the reported forthcoming report of the Federal Trade Commission on the packing industry.

## NEW MINISTER OF EDUCATION NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—At a Conservative convention just held in this city, Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, rector of St. Paul's Anglican Church, and a lecturer of international repute, was unanimously chosen to succeed Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne as Minister of Education for Ontario and representative of northeast Toronto in the Legislative Assembly.

Upon rising to address the gathering, which included prominent Conservatives from all parts of the city, Dr. Cody was accorded an ovation and he referred to the occasion as one of the "most thrilling" of his career. Without attempting to outline his policy, he said that "young Canada must be equipped to compete successfully with the whole world, and in order to accomplish this there must be a larger measure of technical and practical education in the future. Ordinary education, as it was called, must be linked up with vocational education. The manufacturers and the public generally must be brought together to consider the question as to whether it is worth while to allow the youth to take part-time vocational training; that they may become more efficient and enter into the world field of commercial and industrial competition. The rural school, too, must be linked up with agriculture, and an effort be made to help the pupils realize the splendor of rural life. Canada should be made worthy of the splendid men at the front, and to secure that end," he said in closing, "we must use to the full the marvelous instrument of education which has been placed in our hands."

The Prime Minister, Sir William Hearst, spoke with appreciation of the decision of Mr. William Proudfoot, leader of the Opposition, not to oppose the election of the Hon. Dr. Cody in view of the serious condition of the war, and paid a high tribute to Hon. Dr. Pyne, the retiring Minister of Education.

He characterized the Department of Education as the most important department of the government. "Of one thing I am certain," he declared, "and that is that this country must remain a British country. At whatever cost British ideals and British institutions must prevail in this fair land. The character and actions of the people of this great, populous and central Province of Ontario will determine in no small degree the conduct and character of the rest of Canada, particularly the new provinces of the West. Nowhere in all Canada," he said, "was I able to discover a man so eminently fitted for the great work that came within the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education as Dr. Cody."

"Some of my friends," he went on,

"say that I have made a political mistake in avoiding a war-time election. An appeal to the people at the usual time would have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Government. From a political standpoint it evidently was a mistake. But party politics have no place in the nation's hour of peril. What are personal triumphs and party advantage compared to the importance of winning the war? How could I at this hour, when our sons from Canada, our kinsmen from overseas, our brothers from over the border, are locked in the deadliest contest in which mankind has ever been engaged, while all the world looks on with throbbing hearts and bated breath, go up and down appealing to our men to spend their time in political organization, in party gatherings and party warfare?"

## GERMANY BASES HOPES ON RUSSIA

Looks to That Country for Means to Counter the Threatened Raw Material Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—(Via Amsterdam)—A recent article on German fears of a raw material boycott in The Vossische Zeitung by Dr. Dettman has elicited a reply in the same paper from a correspondent, who writes:

"Are we not really in a position to obtain the necessary raw materials for our industries from other sources in the event of the Entente Powers making good their threats to exclude us from the world's raw-material markets? We are not justified in replying to this question with an unconditional negative. Quite apart from the fact that many neutrals, after the war, will assuredly be prepared to play the part of intermediaries in return for money and fair words, a considerable number of markets are not in England's control, and among these, first and foremost, is that of our neighbor, Russia. The Russian Empire, as it existed before the war, possessed nearly twice as many looms as Germany, and their requirements, including those of Poland, the Baltic Provinces and Finland, were met to the extent of from 65 to 70 per cent by Russian cotton from Central Asia and Caucasus. The cultivated areas in both these districts are being considerably extended, and hopes are entertained of increasing the yield by 50 per cent within five years, and of becoming, in this way, entirely independent of America. Moreover, these cultivated areas could be still further extended, and besides, after the war, Russia's demand will be considerably less, since Poland, the Baltic Provinces and Finland will cease to be purchasers for without the Russian protective duty it will pay the latter to make their purchases in America. As further cotton markets, Asia Minor, Persia and—though, it is true, only to a limited extent—Macedonia might be taken into consideration.

"Germany's second most important article of import is wool; of this commodity also Russia already produces very considerable quantities, far more than she requires for her own manufacture. The wide steppes of the Ukraine, the plains of the Urals, inhabited by Cossacks and Tatars, and the grassy highlands of the Caucasus, offer unlimited possibilities for increasing sheep breeding. The same holds good of cattle, while shiploads of which are annually exported. If extensive refrigerating plants were set up in South Russia, a still larger trade in hides might be carried on there exists today, even inclusive of Siberian consignments.

"Silkworms are bred on a very large scale, both in Caucasus and Central Asia. Much of the silk is manufactured on the spot and placed upon the market at very moderate prices—silk rugs of the best quality are actually sold at 200 marks the square meter. On the other hand, the silk materials manufactured in Moscow, though certainly dearer, are distinguished for their superior quality, which is in no wise inferior to that of the famous Lyons goods. Everywhere the climatic conditions favor a further development of silkworm breeding.

"Both the Urals and the Caucasian mountains possess iron ores and copper; indeed, there can be no doubt that in other places as well there are large deposits of these and other metals, including precious metals. It is, of course, true that their exploitation is confronted by great difficulties since there is a dearth of roads and means of communication. But whoever imagines that the story of Russian mineral wealth is not borne out by facts is mistaken. That it does exist is proved above all else by the interest which America is suddenly beginning to take in Russia. One has only to read the very enthusiastic reports published by 'American pioneers' of their voyages of discovery in the interior of Russia and Siberia during the war, in which they announce that 'Russia for the next fifty years can yield almost inexhaustible treasures of every kind.'

"That this source of revenue has not been opened up before is mainly due to the fact that until a very short time ago no Englishman received permission to carry on mining operations in Central Asia or on the shores of the Black Sea, and was not even allowed to establish any factory there. The American consuls in Russia were distinguished by pitiable ignorance of the conditions of the country in which they lived, and the French were seldom inclined for undertakings on a large scale. There were, it is true, some Belgian joint-stock companies, but not many, and the few Germans who carried on mining or industrial enterprises either did so on a modest scale or carefully guarded their secret even from their own countrymen. It is, however, quite certain that vast treasures still exist and only await removal. We are not, after all, entirely dependent on England and America."

## LAVISH FEDERAL USE OF PRINTING

Much of the Product of Government Office at Washington Is Said to Go Into Waste Basket—Expenses Mounting Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of Congress have objected several times within the last few months to the publication of what they considered unimportant matter. Now that it has reached the point where the Government Printing Office, filling four buildings, needs another, and is soon going to require expensive new machinery, where the problem of getting labor has become acute and the expenses of running the plant are mounting daily, the matter is one that deeply concerns the people who are paying the bills.

While the departments and divisions that come under the head of war organizations specifically are perhaps the most voluminous contributors to the waste paper baskets of the country, and are subject to the severest criticism of those who believe that economy is as much the duty of a bureau as of an individual in winning the war, the question has been asked whether some of the regular departments could not economize on pamphlets and bound books, printed on high-grade paper and illustrated with expensive cuts, that appeal to only a few persons interested in the special lines which they represent. Probably the publications on the carnottite ones and on monazite, thorium and mesothorium are valuable, but could not the small class who find them so get the information in few pages and without so many illustrations and diagrams? And while the crawfish may be an interesting creature, does he deserve a thick tome with costly illustrations and cloth binding in war time?

The Federal Trade Commission has been considering the newspaper print situation recently and now has under consideration an agreement with the leading paper manufacturers. The report has not been made public but every one who knows anything about it knows that loss of production, shortage of pulp, labor difficulties and increased export make the question a serious one.

If one doubts that paper is being lavishly used by the government, he may learn for himself that from six to nine carloads daily are used by its printing office. In addition there are a number of semi-official bodies, which have printing done on their account, and help to use up white paper.

## HEAVY TAXATION IN AUSTRIA CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

VIENNA, Austria—(Via Berne)—A recent article by Herr M. Feilchenfeld, in the Neue Freie Presse, begins by predicting the permanence of high taxation after the war, and insists on the necessity of every citizen being willing not merely to invest his money profitably in war loan, but to surrender part of his income to the State may proceed to build up again the shattered economic structure of the nation. It has been clear for a long time, it reads, that the citizens of every country involved in the war must work two or three days in the week for the State, and the extent of the contributions due from the individual has been defined already by the new taxation.

No criticism, it continues, can be directed against taxation as such, for everyone is resigned to it. The solvency of the State must be secured. It is, however, fair to criticize some of the methods. Floating capital will always bear the brunt of the burden, but it cannot bear all of it. Taxation laws have always been worked by a system of direct imposts rather than by taxes on food, which weigh heavily on the masses. No one will protest against the rise in the personal income tax up to 20 per cent, and more in case of the larger incomes. It is, however, clear that the citizens of the large towns pay far the larger portion of the taxes, and that the country land owners are left off easily. The Legislature has turned its attention also to joint stock companies, and the proposed measures overstep the bounds of admissible taxation.

It requires some courage to champion the cause of companies, and yet the experience gained during the war shows how indispensable a part these companies play in the national economy. It is admitted that large industrial undertakings can only exist in the form of joint stock companies, as individuals cannot supply the immense capital required. Again, it is only through the joint stock company that the small capitalist can participate in the profits of large business concerns. The companies look to the thousands of small investors to find the money for the extension of their works, and thus contribute to the prosperity of the nation. Subscriptions to the war loans are paid by countless persons out of their savings, but most of the larger subscriptions are paid by the companies themselves, and by great capitalists who have grown rich through their shares in these companies. Austria has greatly increased her wealth during the last twenty-five years, almost entirely through the joint stock companies. The new taxes will be paid mainly by companies and their shareholders. War loans depend on them for their success, and there can be no doubt that in the ensuing peace period companies will be developed more than ever.

In view of these incontestable facts it must seem strange, the article proceeds, that companies are so vigorously attacked by the Legislature. The taxes imposed on companies in

Austria will be the highest in the world, since state taxes and assessments will consume nearly 40 per cent of the yearly profits. Even in the war taxes they are treated harshly, since it is contemplated to raise these taxes not on the individuals, but on the undertaking, which will prove a fresh burden on large associations. It seems doubtful, the writer observes, whether, in the face of such crushing burdens, the joint stock companies will be able to finance adequately the expected economic revival.

## DRAFT INQUIRY AT PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Draft conditions in this section are considered so serious that announcement was made on Tuesday that a special United States Grand Jury will be called to investigate the matter. This statement was made by T. Henry Walnut, Assistant United States District Attorney in charge of draft investigations, and Frank L. Garbarino, chief of the bureau of investigation for the Department of Justice for this district.

The new training camp will be conducted along the lines followed by the third training camps in the United States. Only those men who come within the draft or who enlist for the war will be accepted as candidates. The training will be directed toward fitting men for second lieutenants, but no commission will be given out at the close of the camp. The successful candidates, after receiving a notice of their grades, will return to their companies as privates. When vacancies occur, the graduates of the third camp will be commissioned as second lieutenants.

In view of the fact that there is at present a surplus of 130 officers assigned to the Puerto Rican troops, the laymen may not understand the necessity for a new training camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, who looks at it from the viewpoint of an experienced soldier, sees it very differently.

"There is now a surplus of 50,000 officers in the United States," said Colonel Townshend, "but because the conditions that obtain here very few of them are qualified to take command of Porto Rican troops. For one thing, this is a Spanish-speaking country and officers in command of native troops should be able to speak their language. Then again a knowledge of the people, of their characteristics, tastes and attitude is of great value to an officer, and naturally only men who belong here or who have lived here a long time can have such knowledge."

Colonel Townshend pointed out also that there would be an imperative need for non-commissioned officers to help get the men into shape and that this need would be especially hard to meet in Porto Rico where there has been no national guard nor general military training of any kind.

The only Porto Ricans who have

had any soldiering experience are those who have served in the Regiments and nearly all of them are still with it in Panama.

Colonel Townshend paid a high tribute to the patriotic spontaneity with which Porto Rico has responded to every call made upon it by the military authorities.

"The last six months," said he,

"have been a splendid vindication of Porto Rico's right to be called a loyal, patriotic American community."

## VISIT TO LONDON OF AMERICAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Extra work for the government in the way of road-building operations has been caused by the increased farm-production campaign. In many parts of the country areas of land that have been idle for years have been plowed and cropped, with the result that trails which have been made across them and used by the general public have been closed. This has diverted traffic to the regulation road allowances, which in some cases were not ready for it. In consequence the government will have to do additional road mending, and it will be a race between the road gangs and the food production.

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## ROAD BUILDING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VIENNA, Austria—(Via Berne)—A recent article by Herr M. Feilchenfeld, in the Neue Freie Presse, begins by predicting the permanence of high taxation after the war, and insists on the necessity of every citizen being willing not merely to invest his money profitably in war loan, but to surrender part of his income to the State may proceed to build up again the shattered economic structure of the nation. It has been clear for a long time, it reads, that the citizens of every country involved in the war must work two or three days in the week for the State, and the extent of the contributions due from the individual has been defined already by the new taxation.

No criticism, it continues, can be directed against taxation as such, for everyone is resigned to it. The solvency of the State must be secured. It is, however, fair to criticize some of the methods. Floating capital will always bear the brunt of the burden, but it cannot bear all of it. Taxation laws have always been worked by a system of direct imposts rather than by taxes on food, which weigh heavily on the masses. No one will protest against the rise in the personal income tax up to 20 per cent, and more in case of the larger incomes. It is, however, clear that the citizens of the large towns pay far the larger portion of the taxes, and that the country land owners are left off easily. The Legislature has turned its attention also to joint stock companies, and the proposed measures overstep the bounds of admissible taxation.

It requires some courage to champion the cause of companies, and yet the experience gained during the war shows how indispensable a part these companies play in the national economy. It is admitted that large industrial undertakings can only exist in the form of joint stock companies, as individuals cannot supply the immense capital required. Again, it is only through the joint stock company that the small capitalist can participate in the profits of large business concerns. The companies look to the thousands of small investors to find the money for the extension of their works, and thus contribute to the prosperity of the nation. Subscriptions to the war loans are paid by countless persons out of their savings, but most of the larger subscriptions are paid by the companies themselves, and by great capitalists who have grown rich through their shares in these companies. Austria has greatly increased her wealth during the last twenty-five years, almost entirely through the joint stock companies. The new taxes will be paid mainly by companies and their shareholders. War loans depend on them for their success, and there can be no doubt that in the ensuing peace period companies will be developed more than ever.

In view of these incontestable facts it must seem strange, the article proceeds, that companies are so vigorously attacked by the Legislature. The taxes imposed on companies in

## THIRD PORTO RICO TRAINING CAMP

Recommendations by Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend—Necessity of Fitting Men for Officers When There Is Now a Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN JUAN, P. R.—A third training camp with 600 candidates will begin June 15 at Camp Las Casas if the recommendations of Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend are acted upon favorably by the War Department.

The new training camp will be conducted along the lines followed by the third training camps in the United States. Only those men who come within the draft or who enlist for the war will be accepted as candidates. The training will be directed toward fitting men for second lieutenants.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California State Fish Exchange Law, which went into effect last year and which was pioneer legislation in the appropriation of price fixing and other important powers in the regulation of the fish industry by a state, has been declared constitutional by a decision of the California Supreme Court.

Mr. Charles Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, Mr. O'Grady, M. P., Mr. G. L. Berry, and Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, also spoke.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—The annual general meeting of the English Association was held this year at Bedford College under the presidency of Colonel Buchan, chairman of the committee. The annual report showed that the

## ALLIED RECRUITS MOVE ON QUICKLY

**Chicago Sees Unassuming Parades of Volunteers Who Pass Without Delay From Farm and Shop to Front in France**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Stop and watch for a few minutes that little double file of men in civilian clothes marching down Michigan Boulevard with a pipe at its head! If you were nearer you could make out that those white bands on the men's arms say "Canadian Forces" or "British Forces," mostly Canadian. They have come from the British Canadian recruiting mission over on Adams Street. They are bound for some train or other. Mostly smiling and mostly self-conscious and mostly ambling, mostly scraggly—and altogether noble, a grand little parade! Fighting men!

Parades Chicago has seen in multitudes since the flames of war began to blow toward America. First the great preparedness parade, with its thousands of flags, back in the early summer of 1916. A year later, probably the first march that America's drafted men made. In between and after—Joffre, drafted men back from camp for the first time, a lot of famous people, lately, Liberty Loan, Masaryk, Red Cross, Blue Devils, etc. Bands playing, Art Institute's steps crowded, reviewing stands, curbstones lined, faces crowding high windows.

All well and good. Chicago is no niggard in welcoming its distinguished visitors or supporting its own endeavors. Yet when the pipes sound and the little bunch of recruits for the British and for the Canadian forces passes down the street—volunteers from somewhere in these western states—this humble, soon forgotten parade strikes a note in the heart that pretty near only the remnants of a Black Watch, or the Blue Devils, or the soldier Belgians can ring, and even then it sounds differently. Those famous names denote soldiers, already men of the battle. This little line of Britons and Canadians answering the call of country shows the common people marching straight to war.

You may be emerging in haste from the federal building to have your attention arrested by a thin row of spectators on the sidewalk and a little crowd strung out in the street. The recruiting mission is right across the way. There is the pipe, and two officers of some kind or other. One of them steps up to the driver of a delivery wagon a few steps ahead. It is very apparent to ask him if he couldn't oblige the British and Canadian armies by moving along a bit, for the horse swings across the street, the pipes begin to play, and the procession gets going two by two.

This time there were a couple of pipers and as usual the hard working drummer. The soldier in charge had a scar across his cheek. The killed band of three stepped stolidly forward and the 30 or 40 men behind followed. That was about all you could say for their gait. Some in their derbies, some in caps, some in felt hats; some with suitcases, some with bundles, some with satchels; some tall and some short; some in white collars, some in blue shirts, some with shirts that were built for collars but with the collars missing just then. A few black, but mostly white; some serious, some smiling, some sheepish, this being probably the first time they had walked in a public parade and certainly their first march. Some toughened by the passage of a goodly number of suns, but mostly young; some of position, but mostly tollers. All this in 30 or 40 men.

The Chicagoans who lined the sidewalk melted away to their errands, a few marching along, as always, with the pipes. The procession tramped down the rough cobbled Adams street. Walking along with the last man or two were several women. Passing traffic quickly cut off the column from view.

That was one day. On another, sitting in your office you may hear the call of the pipes, and raising your window look down the street, to see the same unpretentious column, filled with new men, but they always look

the same, traveling down Michigan Boulevard. Sometimes they march down the streets, sometimes down the unfrequented sidewalk next to the Art Institute. They are now a common sight. Heads turn, but not many passers-by stop. No steps are lined for them, no windows filled with eyes, nor flowers, nor cheers. But every man who watches feels, if he feels at all, they are going straight to the battle front and know that walking line—walking, not marching, is made of fighting men.

Common people they are, who have waited a long time before answering the call of the Empire for help, finally to drop their work on some job in some interior town in the United States. Many of them are no doubt Americans—most of them among us but not of us, and yet deep kin-fighting men.

Somehow the feeling has gotten around here that for getting into the war quick there is nothing like the way the British and the Canadians can turn the trick. These little parades from the British-Canadian recruiting mission seem no procession to a mere railroad office, and thence to some steamship, and camp, etc. The middle distance is cut out. The end of the march down the boulevard appears like the front line in France. So these British and Canadians and Americans travel across Chicago's streets, day by day, individuals obscure and humble in their going. Brave, thrilling, honored, insignificant parade!

## NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The fifty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund was held recently at the Connaught Rooms, Lord Burnham taking the chair in the absence of Lord Rhondda.

A letter was read from the latter, inclosing a donation of 1000 guineas to the fund. "I had hoped," Lord Rhondda said, "to be able to express personally my appreciation of the part played by the British press in the war, and to convey my warmest thanks for the help they have rendered to the Ministry of Food. Whatever measure of success has been attained by the Ministry has been due, indeed Providence, to the good will of the public and the efficiency of my staff. The willing compliance of the public in the numerous, and oftentimes irritating, orders that the Ministry have found it necessary to impose must be largely attributed to the patriotic cooperation of the press."

On behalf of the gathering a telegram was sent by Lord Burnham thanking Lord Rhondda for his donation, and saying that his patriotic labor had the admiration and sympathy of all classes of his fellow countrymen. Besides his own check, Lord Rhondda sent £3000 which he had collected from his personal friends. Altogether these and other donations to the fund made a total of £8500, which was a record over any previous year.

Lord Burnham then proposed "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund." He paid a tribute to Lord Rhondda's services as Food Controller and spoke of the great importance of the press in the war and national affairs, and of the fine stand it had made through these difficult times. The newspaper press had, he said, given the fullest and freest expression of public opinion, and it was through it that democracy must carry on its own government. He concluded with an appeal on behalf of the press fund, paying a tribute to the splendid contribution to the fighting forces made by the newspaper press, and to the heroism of its members.

**GIFT OF AEROPLANE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the Air Ministry announces that Lieut.-Col. Sir A. E. Bingham, Bart., has presented an aeroplane to the Royal Air Force.

In the course of his remarks, Mr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Mr. James Wilson, chairman of the American mission at present visiting London, Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Straw Hat Trimmers and Operatives Union, and Mr. William Short, miners' representative, recently addressed a meeting in the east-end of London arranged by the national war aims committee. Mr. William Appleton, president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, who has only recently returned to Great Britain from a visit to the United States, presided.

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## THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR JULY

The most important astronomical event during June has been the advent of a nova, or new star. The solar eclipse now past was intensely interesting to those who could place themselves in the narrow path of totality in the United States, but at the best it was only the result of a particular alignment of the earth, moon, and sun. On the other hand, the new star which has just blazed out is visible to all the world from pole to pole, and tells of some sort of a catastrophe in the heavens so great that the human mind can hardly comprehend it.

So far as known at present writing, it was first seen on the night of June 8-9, and by many observers. So bright an object was readily noticed by those familiar with the bright stars of the constellations. Its position is indicated on the map by a large, open circle between the configurations given for Aquila and Ophiuchus. Being so near the celestial equator, it is nearly due east in the early evening. Any reader who has been studying the monthly star maps would have been able to discover this new star, provided, of course, that he had been looking at that part of the sky on that particular night. This use of the maps was mentioned in an earlier article. Amateurs vie with professional astronomers in reporting the nova. One, Mr. W. H. Cudworth, a business man of Norwood, Mass., saw it as he was scanning the sky while walking home late at night. Miss M. M. Hopkins, a professor of astronomy at Smith College, discovered it while she was traveling on a Southern Pacific train in Oregon. Some years ago an article appeared, entitled, "Botanizing From a Car Window," but discovering a nova from a moving train is unique in astronomy. It is a question who saw the nova first. Probably some one of the European observers did, since on account of the difference of longitude the star would be visible to them about five hours before it had risen in the United States. Possibly some one in Australia will report having seen it first and thus carry off the honors.

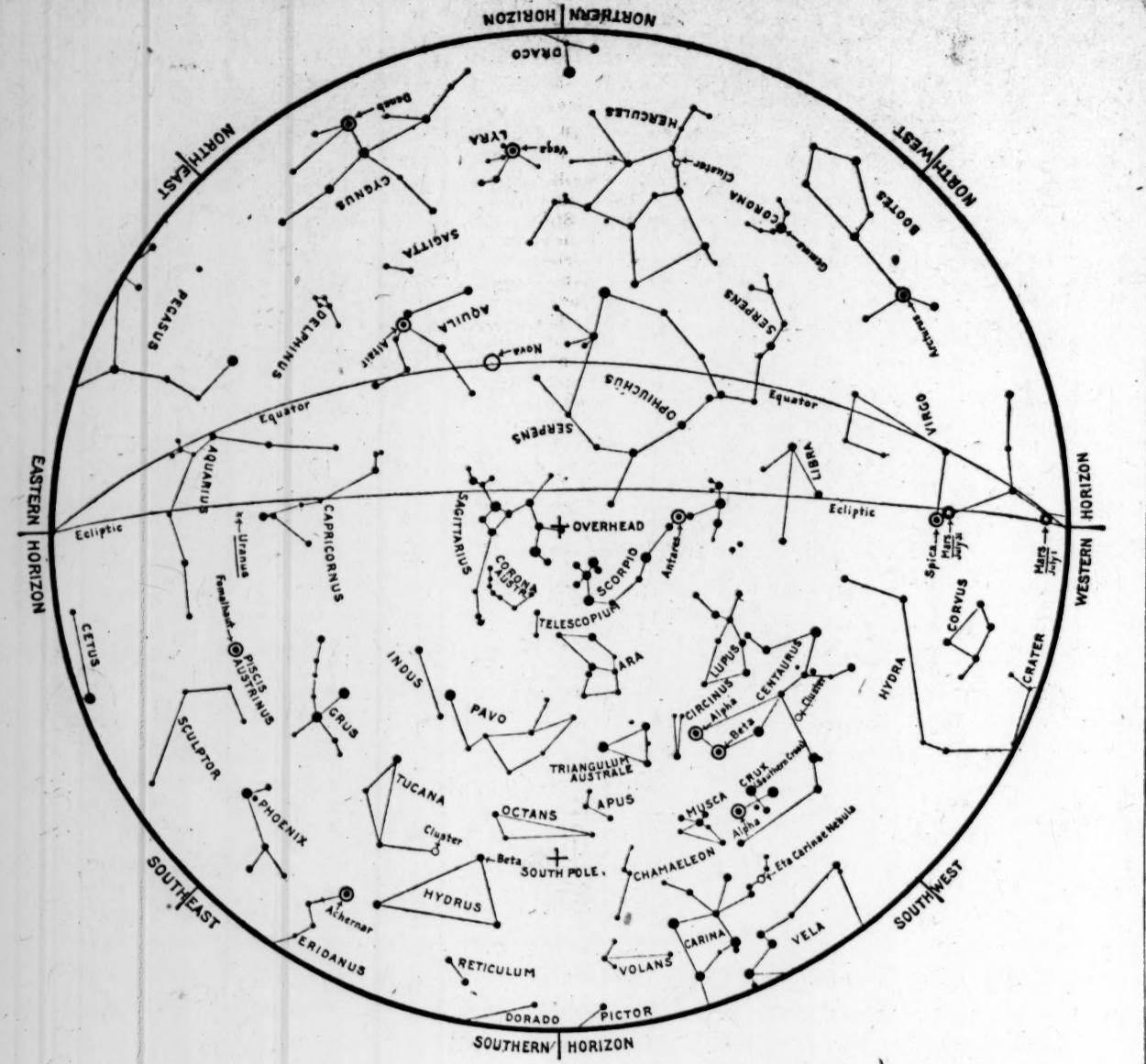
The term of new star does not seem strictly applicable here, since an examination of the collection of astronomical photographs at the Harvard Observatory shows it on a large number of plates, the earliest one having been taken in 1888. The photographic records of 39 years show it to have been a plain, ordinary, faint star, fluctuating in brightness about the eleventh magnitude. Even on June 3 of this year, no particular change had taken place, as indicated by a plate taken that night. A photograph on June 7 showed that it had increased 100 times in brightness, and might have been seen with a good eye. The next night, June 8, it was brighter than Altair, and was discovered visually. Professor Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory, reports that on June 9 it was of the -1.4 magnitude, or just about equal to Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Thus, in less than six days it had increased 100,000 times in brightness. It is much fainter now. This is the usual course of new stars. First they flare up, soon reaching a maximum, and then wane with fluctuations, until after a few months or longer, they become too faint to be seen with the naked eye.

The most plausible theory of the cause of a nova is that the star, moving through space with tremendous velocity, has collided with some body or swarm of bodies, and that such collision produces the intense light and other phenomena, just as meteor or shooting star shines and burns from friction in passing through the earth's atmosphere. This is the third new star to appear in the constellation Aquila, and therefore will be called Nova Aquilae No. 3. Three novas have appeared in the neighboring constellation of Ophiuchus. The first of these was the famous star of Kepler, appearing in 1604, which was so bright that it outshone Jupiter. The present nova is the most brilliant one since that date.

The map this month shows the intersections of the ecliptic and the equator exactly on the horizon. Thus, while the autumnal equinox is setting, the vernal equinox is rising. The map shows the procession of zodiacal constellations, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius, through which the sun will pass from Sept. 22 to March 21. We may also note that the ecliptic passes over a part of Ophiuchus. Although Ophiuchus is not reckoned in the zodiac, the sun in his course is longer in this constellation than in that of Scorpio. Eleven first magnitude stars are visible at the hour of observation, or if we include the nova, we shall count 12.

The phases of the moon occur as follows: Last quarter on July 1 at 8:45 a.m.; new moon on July 8 at 8:22 a.m.; first quarter on July 16 at 6:25 a.m.; full moon on July 23 at 8:35 a.m.; and last quarter again on July 30 at 1:14 p.m. The moon is farthest from the earth on July 15 and nearest to the earth on July 27. In its monthly circuit of the sky it will pass Venus on July 5, Jupiter on July 7, Mercury on July 9, Neptune on July 15, and Uranus on July 25. All these times and dates are given in Greenwich Mean Time, based on civil reckoning.

On July 17 the planet Mercury is in conjunction with Saturn. Since both will be very near the western horizon, it may be necessary to use a field glass to see them. Mercury will be easily seen toward the end of the month, since it reaches its greatest eastern elongation from the sun early in August. Venus is a bright morning star. On July 27 it will be in conjunction with Jupiter, which will then be in the morning sky. Saturn sets about 2½ hours after the sun at the beginning of the month. The positions of Mars for July 1 and July 31 are shown on the map. As will be seen, Mars at the end of the month is very near Spica. Uranus is well



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### The July evening sky for the southern hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on July 7 at 11 p.m., July 23 at 10 p.m., Aug. 7 at 9 p.m., and Aug. 22 at 8 p.m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

### ALLIED POWERS AND UNREST IN AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In an article in the *Secolo*, the well-known historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, maintains that the position of governments and armies, as factors in bringing the war to an end, has undergone a considerable change. Formerly, he says, a government gave way when its army was destroyed or captured, or in some way put out of action. The present war has shown the great armies of the two coalitions to be practically mutually indestructible, and that a great army only gives way and collapses when the government behind it falls.

On July 5 the earth is in aphelion, being farther from the sun by about 3,000,000 miles than at the beginning of the year. The sun having passed the solstice, we now find the days in the southern hemisphere growing longer.

### AUSTIN JAIL COSTS CUT BY DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The effects of prohibition, and doubtless, to some extent of war-time conditions generally, are reflected in the records of the Austin Corporation Court. The bill for the board of prisoners for the month of May is believed to have been less than for any other month since the Civil War, being \$16.50, an amount sufficient to pay for the meals of one prisoner 22 days.

Prohibition went into effect in this country the early part of March last, and the business of the court has steadily decreased since that date. Cases filed in the City Court in March numbered 45, in April 28, and in May 26, as against 78 in February, itself a rather light month under former conditions. Fines assessed in May totaled \$177, as against \$1252 in February and \$867 in May, 1917. There were three cases of intoxication in May, 1918, as compared with 19 in May, 1917, and 16 in February, 1918.

Prior to the going into effect of prohibition the meals of prisoners seldom cost less than \$100 a month, and not infrequently ran above \$250.

### ALIENS TAKE OATH IN COURT IN PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In the first session of the Federal Court of this district ever held out-of-doors, 117 aliens, all members of the new national army of the United States, took the oath of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes in Lafayette Square here shortly before noon on June 6. Among them were 40 Germans and Austro-Hungarians, and in all, 13 countries of Europe were represented in the fighting men who stepped forth from the ranks to become citizens of the United States.

A stand was erected in the open air in the square, which fronts the Federal Building, and there Judge Rufus E. Foster formally opened court, so that all the crowd of nearly 4000, gathered to see the unusual ceremony, might see and heed the lesson taught.

Six Germans who had been drafted,

but who refused to take the oath because they have relatives in the German and Austrian armies, were turned over to the commander of the post at Jackson Barracks for such further action as the federal authorities may order.

### ILLINOIS SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association is planning an active part in the campaign for a constitutional convention in Illinois, hoping through new constitution to secure full suffrage for the women in the State. Pledge cards are being sent out to affiliated organizations and headquarters here announces that a thorough canvass of the State will be made by these women to secure the signatures of men voters.

opposing forces. It represented the whole world in conflict with a small coalition of peoples, governed by oligarchs, which was trying to dominate the globe. If they did not give way through cowardice or stupidity, they would force Germany and Austria and their allies to make greater sacrifices than they would themselves have to make. If the enemy resisted, they could resist, too, and it would be seen which would hold out longest. In no part of the world, not even in Germany, could people go on forever suffering in silence.

### DEFENSE OF GERMAN LANGUAGE ANSWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Discussing the spread of the movement to discontinue the study of German in United States schools, the Masonic Chronicler, which has been getting after the Chicago school authorities in this connection, says editorially:

"A favorite assertion by those who would retain German in the schools is that 'we are not making war on a language.' Many have come to see, however, that for years the German language has been making war on us, insidiously and in a way more subtle than if made by machine gun and shell fire. Centers of much German and pro-German activity, it is now declared, are likely to come within the recommendation that public libraries be surveyed for the purpose of eliminating all literature designed to spread German propaganda. Some libraries, it is claimed, are still housing a number of books, pamphlets and newspaper clippings which have a strong pro-German character. Not only do these older works of propaganda remain a menace, but many new books written by Germans since the war broke out in Europe, and which are classified as strongly pro-German, have been put into circulation.

"We may not be making war on a language, but the people of the United States, with whom may be included the Chicago School Board, will not show the part of good sense if they continue to let a language make war on us."

### PLAN TO CUT TIME OF WAR CARGO SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—To facilitate the rapid loading of important war munitions aboard ships for the use of the American Army in France, a plan of centralized responsibility for the handling of dock labor by the federal employment service has been agreed upon by the War and Navy and Labor Departments, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration. In every important Atlantic port there will be established a central employment office for longshoremen, and branch offices at every pier. The central office will be notified daily of the number of men needed for loading and unloading cargoes the following day, and these will be furnished from the branch offices.

It must not be forgotten, moreover, that owing to the vast size and complexity of the interest which the Entente was defending it could face this danger more fearlessly than could the opposing powers. The Russian revolution had been a calamity for them, but American intervention had already partially compensated, and would entirely compensate, for the ill effects of that betrayal. If something like the Russian revolution were to occur in Austria their adversaries could hope for no new intervention to compensate for it and the Austro-German coalition would have received a mortal blow.

The Entente had made many mistakes, but these could not after in any irreparable degree the balance of the

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Sir Thomas Beecham** was educated at Rossall School, where he had lessons in composition from Dr. Sweeting. These and a few lessons from Dr. Varley Roberts, at Oxford University, are practically all he has had in the ordinary way of academic education. In 1899 he founded an amateur orchestra at Huyton, near Liverpool. In 1902 he was engaged to conduct the Kelson Truman Opera Company "on the road." He then studied composition for 12 months and composed three operas (still unpublished). In 1905 he gave his first concert with the Queen's Hall Orchestra and in 1906 founded the New Symphony Orchestra. Later, he severed his connection with this body and started the Beecham Symphony Orchestra. In 1910 he took Covent Garden Theater and gave a fine series of old and new opera, including "Elektra" by Richard Strauss. This was followed by a season of light opera at His Majesty's Theater. Sir Thomas then introduced to London the famous Russian Opera and Ballet which enjoyed such a remarkable success. He has now his own opera company and it is safe to say that no Englishman of this generation has done more to foster and develop the art of music in England.

**Frank M. Chapman** of Englewood, N. J., is to visit South and Central America to explain the activities of the Red Cross and to arouse interest in its work, has been chosen primarily because of his wide knowledge of the republics to the south, gained during his many visits to them as a naturalist and explorer. Since 1898 he has been curator of the ornithological section of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and it is because of his explorations, before and since he held this office, that he has come to know well the conditions in the lands which he will now traverse as a champion of a society that as yet has not many adherents in that part of the world. To a large constituency of persons Mr. Chapman is known as the founder and editor of the magazine called *Bird Lore*. He has been a prolific author of books of travel and of technical knowledge as to all phases of ornithology, especially in the Americas. He also has vigorously championed the cause of birds as foes of insects that consume foods, his argument for this thesis being found in his book, "Economic Value of Birds to the State."

**Arthur W. Gilbert** of West Brookfield, Mass., who has recently been appointed Milk Administrator for New England, an office carrying with it the power to examine the books of milk distributors, was brought up on a farm for 25 years. He worked his way through the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst by special labor on the college farm. After graduating with honors, in 1904, he was made assistant professor of agriculture and supervisor of extension work at the University of Maine, and in 1909 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Cornell University. For seven years he served on the faculty of New York College of Agriculture, and for two years acted as director of the Chautauqua School of Practical Agriculture. His agricultural activities recently have been in New England as secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the New England Federation on Rural Progress, vice-president of the National Corn Exposition, and as a Grange lecturer. He was made secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce about a year ago, and had charge of the survey of the production and distribution of milk, which has proved to be useful to many milk commissions in the United States. It is believed that dairymen throughout the country are watching with interest the administration of the new plan for dealing with the milk situation in New England, on a butter fat basis, and the proportionment of the cost of turning the surplus into butter, cheese, and casein. Dr. Gilbert has been placed in charge of this work.

**DEMOCRATS OPPOSE DEMOCRAT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Democrats of the Eighth Missouri Congressional District have opened a fight against Congressman Dorsey W. Shockley, who has announced his intention to stand for reelection. Representative Shockley has been in Congress 20 years. He comes from a district with a large German population and is charged with having catered to the German vote. Many Democrats who have supported him are opposing him because of his failure to support the war and foreign policies of the administration.

studying at the Yale Divinity School, a pastor in the Congregational denomination. He served two churches, one in Massachusetts and one in Connecticut from 1900 to 1911, when, owing to his interest in "social Christianity," he was made social service secretary of the Federal Council. A year later he was made executive secretary of all the departments, and since 1912 he has largely shaped the policy of the federation with its many millions of affiliated members.

**Leon Carroll Marshall**, dean of the College of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago since 1909, also an associate editor of the Journal of Political Economy and the author of many widely circulated textbooks on economics, has been chosen for the important post of economic adviser of the War Labor Policies Board, of which Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School is chairman. Professor Marshall is an Ohioan, trained at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and at Harvard University, where he specialized in economics and won an important fellowship. For four years he taught economics at Ohio Wesleyan, and then, in 1907, went to the University of Chicago, to a subordinate place on the economics faculty, from which he soon rose to an important place in the College of Commerce and Administration, to a full professorship, and to be dean of the senior colleges of the university.

**Edith Winship**, the first woman canteen worker to be sent abroad by the Y. M. C. A. to work in the cantonments with the association's secretaries, is a native of Somerville, Mass., and is the daughter of a well-known journalist in the American educational world. Miss Winship graduated from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, and then entered the service of a well-known New York publishing house making textbooks, where she has become an expert editorial assistant.

### HOLY ROLLER CHURCH SERVICE IS CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DELHI, La.—A committee of 20 men put out the lights and dispersed a camp meeting of Holy Rollers here, with the warning that there could be no more services of this sect in this part of Louisiana. The Rev. Mr. Halines, pastor of the Holy Rollers, has been conducting the meetings along anti-American lines, stating in his sermons that, by becoming members of his church, newly drafted men could evade service in the army, and that purchasers of Liberty Bonds were "bound for hell." He appealed to the sheriff of the parish for protection, and the posse named to protect him was composed of the same men who had quietly closed the meeting the night before. When the sheriff learned of this, and of the pastor's statements, he conducted him to the depot and placed him on board an outbound train. The meetings have discontinued and the Holy Rollers, who had come from miles around to attend the meetings, have scattered to their homes. No violence was done.

**OVERALLS AND PROFIT-SEEING**

**NEW YORK MAIL**—The badge of the workingman is the garment we call overalls. The price of overalls used to be 75 cents. Today overalls sell at \$18 a dozen wholesale. Overalls at retail sell from \$1.50 to \$2, and soon will sell at \$2.50. The workingman's shirt used to sell at 50 cents. Today it is \$1. It is difficult for the toiler to understand the ever-climbing cost of the simple, coarse goods he wears. Much higher prices are justified for goods than we paid before the war, for the purchasing power of the dollar has declined, but it is questionable whether the prices charged for all classes of cotton goods, from the denims in overalls to the fine counts in flimsy articles, are warranted. One argument we have had as a cause for high prices for cotton goods has been the high price of raw cotton. Today raw cotton sells at nearly 30 per cent less than it did a few months ago. Today there is more cotton on hand in America than there was one year ago. Today the prospects are for a very large crop this year—a crop possibly from 10 to 20 per cent bigger than last year. There are broad charges of profit-seeking among the manufacturers. Some spinners are making profits of 100 per cent or more per annum. One of them who made in excess of 100 per cent in the last fiscal year looks forward this year to much larger profits. "It's only beginning to get good," he says. "I'm almost ashamed to take the money." He should be. In the guise of business he is plundering his fellow countrymen in time of national stress.

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## COMMUNITY PLAN OF HARVESTING

Shortage of Farm Labor Leads to Resort to Methods of Early Days in Oklahoma—Conference of Farmer Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The war has resulted in re-establishment of the community plan of getting farm labor for harvesting the crops of Oklahoma. This was brought out in a conference of farmer delegates from many of the counties of the State held here recently at the call of the Oklahoma Council of Defense.

For the first time since pioneer days the farmers of Oklahoma are going to handle their labor problems as far as possible in their local communities. During former years, when floating farm labor was plentiful, federal and state labor agencies sent from 6000 to 12,000 men into Oklahoma from other states who assisted in harvesting the wheat crop and then followed the ripening fields northward through Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, finishing their labor for the season in the wheat fields of Canada.

The conference of farmer delegates was called to meet here with the Council of Defense and discuss farm labor problems. The Oklahoma State labor department, assisted by the labor service of the federal government, arranged to supply as many men as possible from the other states to assist in the gathering of Oklahoma crops and informed the farmers of this. The officials, however, were somewhat surprised to learn from the delegates that the farmers of nearly every county of the State, working through their county and school district councils of defense, had arranged to handle their harvest problems with local labor. Practically every delegate expressed full confidence that, in spite of the apparent labor shortage caused by frequent drafts of young men into the army, the farmers would be able to get enough help in their own counties to meet all their needs. This they declared would be accomplished by neighbors exchanging labor wherever possible and by working all members of the family, including women and children, during every available daylight hour until all crops are gathered. In several counties it was reported working reserves have been created composed of business and professional men of the cities and towns of the county who have agreed to close business at 4 o'clock in the afternoon each day, go into the country and work in the harvest until dark until the harvest season is over.

It is probable, however, that, in spite of the great feeling of confidence among Oklahoma farmers that they can meet local labor conditions this season, considerable outside labor will be utilized. There is every indication, however, that there will be less of it this year than ever before in the history of Oklahoma.

For the first time in this State the wheat growers fixed a wage scale for farm labor. At a conference of representatives of the 12 principal wheat growing counties located in western and northwestern Oklahoma a scale for harvest labor was agreed upon as follows: 30 cents per hour minimum and 40 cents per hour maximum for common labor and 60 cents per hour maximum for a man with team.

## NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE ASKED TO DESIST

OMAHA, Neb.—Regarding the request of the State Council of Defense that the Non-Partisan League discontinue operations here, the Omaha World-Herald says in an editorial:

The urgent request of the State Council of Defense that the Non-Partisan League discontinue its operations in Nebraska for the period of the war is a radical action. But the circumstances call for radical action.

The reputation that the league bears in Nebraska is a reputation it has made for itself. It has not been maliciously saddled upon it by its enemies. It has sprung directly from the spoken and written words of its leaders. They have brought upon themselves and upon their organization the stigma that damns. It is thanks to their own utterances since the war was declared that a widespread and patriotic indignation has arisen against them. It is the tense indignation of men whose rights arms are upholding the government, whose sons are in the army, whose hearts are "over there" with the embattled flag.

That indignation is at the explosive point. It is such that wherever a league organizer appears there is serious danger that it will explode. There is danger of disorder, of violence, harmful to the State, to its solidarity, to its good name. That danger it is impossible wholly to avoid by ordinary methods because it is impossible to avert the indignation.

There is just one sure way to avoid it, and that is the way urged by the state council. In no way could the leaders of the league better attest the love of country which they now profess than by refusing to insist on the strict letter of their rights and by abandoning a proselytizing campaign that inflames the public mind and so divides and weakens the patriotic strength of the State.

### PRICE LIST FOR PUBLIC

CLEVELAND, O.—That federal food control will be brought home to consumers in a new way is shown by the following editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

Standardized "fair price lists" are planned by the Food Administration to be published in practically every community in America for the purpose of advising the people what con-

stitutes a right price for common articles of food. "By bringing prices to a uniform level," says Mr. Hoover in his statement announcing the new plan, "the Food Administration will not only protect the average buyer, but will also protect the patriotic merchant who has followed the suggestions, from the unscrupulous dealer who has attempted to take advantage of the situation."

In each community, the Food Administration proposes to establish price-interpreting committees composed of representatives of the whole-salers, retailers and consumers, which will ascertain fair retail prices on the basic commodities that comprise a large part of the people's diet. Lists will then be published to "give the range of maximum prices—showing a reasonable low price which will reflect charges that should rule in 'cash and carry' stores and a high price representing a fair charge at 'credit and delivery' stores."

Such a plan puts into the hands of the consumer a weapon of defense that he has not heretofore possessed. If a retail grocer, for instance, is found charging more than the government lists shows to be justified, he will be reported; and if an inquiry shows the grocer is guilty the government has the power to penalize him according to the seriousness of the offense. No purchaser of food will hesitate to take advantage of the opportunity offered him in such instances.

## PREPARATIONS FOR AMERICANIZATION

Massachusetts Committee Confers With Many Organizations Which Show Desire to Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Preparations for Americanization on a State-wide basis as undertaken by the sub-committee on patriotic assimilation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety have steadily proceeded toward completion, and the central committee, representative of all the State's leading industries, educational and civic welfare organizations and all the 27 races, will be announced in a few days, by report of Guy D. Gold, executive secretary of the sub-committee.

Mr. Gold and Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the sub-committee, have daily been holding conferences with the different groups and receiving their whole-hearted resolutions of cooperation. Tuesday a meeting was held with men from the Central Labor Union and the union's Americanization committee of five expressed themselves as eager to follow the directions of the Committee on Public Safety.

Several organizations conferred with the sub-committee on Thursday morning and took upon themselves definite functions to perform in the program of assimilation. Thursday afternoon, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, with Malcolm B. Stone, the chairman of their Americanization committee, presiding, met and discussed the proposition presented by Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Gold and concluded by manifesting a desire to take an active part in any reasonable move toward gaining for American industry a class of workmen that can understand the English language and so can be fully aware of the country's ideals and of their responsibilities in this loyal maintenance of its great cause.

### FOOD CONSERVATION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—A conference on food conservation matters will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here on June 25 and 26. Some of the speakers who will talk on the food situation are: Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of the State Food Administration, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer of the Federal Food Administration, Prof. W. D. Hurd, director of extension service, Massachusetts Agricultural College and others.

### NORMAL ART SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Seniors of the Normal Art School gave their class dinner at the Hotel Thorndike on Friday evening. Of the 60 members of the class but 40 were present, the 20 others being in service in France. Dr. James F. Hopkins, director of the school, and other members of the staff were guests of honor. Dr. Hopkins, Vesper L. George, W. D. Hamilton and Miss Lucy D. Taylor made brief after-dinner speeches.

### MEMORIAL TABLET PLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A memorial tablet in honor of Peter Harrison, architect of King's Chapel, was presented to the Chapel Friday afternoon by Henry H. Kendall, president of the Boston Society of Architects, in behalf of the architects of Boston. It will be placed in the vestibule of the Chapel.

### COMMERCE BOARD APPOINTMENT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Knoxville Board of Commerce has announced the selection of O. J. Stephens, former industrial and immigration agent of the Southern Railway, Atlanta, Ga., as its general secretary, to succeed J. L. Bowles, who has resigned.

### "Priscilla's Minuet"

Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

One of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its color is similar to those of discrimination taste. At all grocers.

W.M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributors, Boston, Mass.

MAXWELL'S \$5 HAT SHOP

2nd floor 59 Temple Pl.

## CAMP DEVENS TO HEAR FRENCH BAND

Military Organization of Sixty Pieces Sent to United States to Show Cordial Feeling Between the Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A military band sent to the United States as an appreciation of the cordial feeling existing between France and the United States, and under the leadership of Capt. Gabriel Pares, formerly conductor of the renowned "Garde Republicaine" will visit the cantonment at Southhampton afternoon, giving a concert near headquarters at 3:30 o'clock.

The band which is composed of 60 members, all veteran soldiers who have been decorated for bravery under fire, is to give similar concerts in military camps throughout the United States, and at the request of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and the High Commission of the French Republic, the National War

War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association has assumed

charge of the organization during its stay in America.

Nearly all the members are soloists, and Captain Pares directed the band which played at the St. Louis (Mo.) Exposition, also at the exposition at San Francisco, Cal.

Roger Villate, a former leader of the twenty-eighth infantry regiment in concert master, and he participated in the battles of Charleroy, Guise, the Marne, Rhéims and at Berry-au-Bac. Another player, Georges Mager, has just returned from the front where he has been since the breaking out of the war. He was taken prisoner and exchanged in 1915, and has served in Serbia and at Salonica. Officers and men of the division alike are anticipating the visit by the band and many visitors are also expected in camp during the day.

As a result of the examination of men of the division, nearly 1000 soldiers have been transferred to the depot brigade. Many were found to be totally unfit to perform any duties for the government, and it is expected they will be given honorable discharge.

The Red Cross House at the base hospital was formally dedicated on Friday afternoon, with Robert H. Lowell, director of military relief for the New England division, presiding. James Jackson and Major Hodges were the speakers, and music was furnished by a regimental band. The house was built by the American Red Cross, and was completely equipped by the Boston (Mass.) Metropolitan Chapter's Red Cross thimble fund. A brass plate placed over the fireplace in the building states this fact.

The new building will serve not only as a recreation and meeting place for convalescent soldiers and their friends, but will be used also as Red Cross headquarters in the camp. Sunday services at the headquarters of the Christian Federation of Ayer will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur V. Dimock, Baptist clergyman in the camp.

On Friday the officers' training school was inspected by Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Donaldson, a War Department officer. He saw the candidates at bayonet drill, listened to a lecture being given them by Maj. Ralph Lowell, and later visited the kitchens.

### Naval Service Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A large delegation of sailors from naval stations in and about Boston was addressed on Friday afternoon by A. P. Langtry, Secretary of State, at the Naval Service Club on Beacon Street, the band from the United States Naval Radio School at Cambridge furnishing music for the occasion. F. Nathaniel Perkins, president of the club, presided, and the exercises were in keeping with Flag Day, the rooms being attractively arranged with flags, also effective decorations on the exterior of the building.

### RAILWAY POINTS

Two divisions of the Field and Foreign Club journey to Gloucester on Friday evening. Of the 60 members of the class but 40 were present, the 20 others being in service in France. Dr. James F. Hopkins, director of the school, and other members of the staff were guests of honor. Dr. Hopkins, Vesper L. George, W. D. Hamilton and Miss Lucy D. Taylor made brief after-dinner speeches.

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W.M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributors, Boston, Mass.

MAXWELL'S \$5 HAT SHOP

2nd floor 59 Temple Pl.

maintained between Wellesley and South Station by the Boston & Maine today for the accommodation of Wellesley students.

William H. Wright, manager of the Boston Terminal Company, is instructing a class of New Haven Railway trainees on the book of rules and signal system controlled by pneumatic Tower 1.

The Boston & Albany operated the Yankee, New York via Springfield Express from South Station in sections today on account of heavy travel.

The motive power department of the New Haven has received from the Readville shop five combination passenger and freight engines for service on the Plymouth District.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union roads handled 314 cars of interchange freight through the South Station yard during the night.

James Currie, train director in pneumatic tower, South Station, is visiting his family in camp at Weymouth Landing.

The Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New Haven roads operated three special trains from Ayer, Mass., to New Haven and way stations today for the accommodation of United States furlough men.

The Boston & Albany provide special service from South Station to Riverside at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for the accommodation of members of Clarendon Street Baptist Church.

## COMMODITY LIST TO BE ISSUED

Its Compilation Is Designed to Aid in the Fuel Regulation in the United States Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is called the "Black and White List," more properly a list of the essentials and less-essentials of the war which has been in course of preparation for some time, will probably be completed and given to the public within a few days. It would have been ready before this, but for changing conditions due to unexpected occurrences on the war which have made frequent revision necessary.

The Fuel Administration has been working on the list from the end of coal conservation, and has examined every plant in the country using 500 tons of coal or more per annum with a view to determining its necessity in war time, and whether it should be abolished or curtailed. Non-essentials are not so easy to determine as would appear at first glance, but it is probable that everything that cannot establish a first class claim to utility will have to do with less coal this year than it did last.

The Fuel Administration has been studying in the same way, steel being especially safeguarded, and no one is permitted to use this valuable commodity except by special dispensation of the War Priorities Board. The automobile industry is one that is receiving especial attention, because of its size and importance, the amount of fuel and raw materials required, the number of men employed and the capital engaged. It is practically settled that only from 25 to 28 per cent of the fuel furnished to the automobile industry for the year ending Aug. 1 next will be allowed for the year from that date, that is, for pleasure cars. Trucks come in a different class, as they are among the most useful articles of production.

The raw material is being studied in the same way, steel being especially safeguarded, and no one is permitted to use this valuable commodity except by special dispensation of the War Priorities Board. The automobile industry is one that is receiving especial attention, because of its size and importance, the amount of fuel and raw materials required, the number of men employed and the capital engaged.

The new building will serve not only as a recreation and meeting place for convalescent soldiers and their friends, but will be used also as Red Cross headquarters in the camp.

Sunday services at the headquarters of the Christian Federation of Ayer will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur V. Dimock, Baptist clergyman in the camp.

Charles Peters, mechanical signalman at Pneumatic Tower 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Buffalo, N. Y.

Shuttle baggage service will be

## SUMMER NORMAL COURSES PLANNED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Summer normal courses for men and women experienced in trade who wish to teach in vocational schools are to be conducted for the first time this year by the Massachusetts State Board of Education.

This is done to help meet an anticipated shortage in such instructors and is an extension of work that is made possible by the Smith-Hughes Act.

The course for women will open at the Boston Trade School on July 15 and will be conducted daily from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. for four weeks.

Miss Louise I. Pryor, agent of the State Board is in charge, and with

Miss Florence E. Leadbetter, master of

the Boston Trade School for Girls, will

give the courses.

Instruction in both the men's and

women's course will be devoted to

methods of teaching, trade analysis

and class room management.

They will be similar to that given in the



# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Government Requirements Dominate Financial and Industrial Activities More Than Ever—Money and Stock Markets

Government business is beginning to dominate more and more the entire commercial activities of the United States. It is business of the government for the government and by the government. Private enterprise that has no connection with war work must take a back seat for the time being.

Individual undertakings of various kinds have been planned, and there is now a gigantic accumulation of such plans. When the war ends business is likely to keep going at a lively rate, even though munition manufacturing should come to a sudden halt.

Government financing overshadows the money market to such an extent that only the most urgent needs by corporations or cities will be gratified. Even public utility concerns must show that they are helping the war indirectly if they hope to do any financing.

With all that this state of things means to the industrial and commercial world little grumbling is heard. People are satisfied to make sacrifices if it will help the government to win the war.

Uncertainty as to how much the excess profits and income taxes will be increased had more to do with the quietude which has come over the securities markets lately than anything else. It is generally understood that the government will make large inroads upon the profits of those concerns that have made money out of the war.

The question as to how far the administration will go is the one unsettling influence. Trading has dwindled down to small proportions, although the market tone has remained steady, and at times strong. It is in every sense a traders' market, and not an attractive one at that, unless one is contented with small profits.

Good war news lent an encouraging influence to the market yesterday, the steel stocks particularly, showing marked improvement.

It is asserted that too much significance should not be attached to the present importation of gold into the United States, as it has no bearing on either the money market or the foreign exchange situation. The metal has been American gold, for about a year and during all that time has been included in the reserves of the 12 federal reserve banks.

It had been ear-marked in the vaults of the Bank of England and its physical transfer to the United States does not add one iota to lending power of the reserve banks. It is interesting to note that the Federal Reserve Act states merely that the reserve which federal reserve banks should carry against their liabilities must be gold, but does not specify the location of the gold. Ordinarily the presumption is that gold reserve is gold in the vault or gold entrusted to the United States Treasury. The question has always been raised by some bankers whether the Federal Reserve Board did not exceed its powers in permitting reserve banks to count gold 3000 miles away in a foreign country as part of their reserves. The bank's liabilities are payable at their counters, as regards the federal reserve notes, at Washington also. It therefore makes a difference where the gold which is to meet these obligations is to be found. In an emergency the ready availability of the reserve becomes a question of prime importance.

Although the Italian Government has succeeded, with assistance of the United States, in stabilizing lire exchange in the local market, it has not been equally successful in London and Paris. Cable advices report a continued decline in the rate, which is now below parity level with the New York quotation. The situation is anomalous and can be maintained only if arbitrage operations between the three centers are forbidden, as either the European rates must come down or the New York rate must rise. Whether an official ban has already been placed on arbitraging cannot be learned as treasury authorities are extremely reticent, while international bankers cooperating with them in rectifying the lire situation have been pledged to secrecy. It is understood, however, that at the request of the United States Government New York bankers have placed sizable credits in New York at the disposal of the Italian National Exchange Institute of Rome, to whose charge the Italian Government has committed the whole matter of solving the exchange problem.

### NEW BOND ISSUE BY TELEPHONE CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Telephone & Telegraph Company is arranging for some further financing. Although details have not been completed, it is expected the new issue will take the form of \$40,000,000 convertible bonds. Official announcement is expected shortly.

The most recent financing by the company was an issue of \$40,000,000 one-year 6 per cent notes issued in February of this year, and maturing Feb. 1, 1919. Of the proceeds of that issue, \$18,500,000 was used to pay off notes which matured between Feb. 1 and Feb. 18. The balance, about \$21,000,000 cash, was used to reimburse the company for capital requirements incident to meeting war requirements of the government.

### FRENCH FINANCES STRONG

PARIS, France.—The financial position of France is excellent. Minister of Finance Klotz announced in the Senate. The country's fiscal resources have doubled, despite a decrease in the production of labor. M. Klotz added:

### ARMOUR'S GROSS SALES

CHICAGO, Ill.—The gross sales of Armour & Co., from sources within this country, for the first six months of its fiscal year ended April 27, 1918, were \$321,737,064, representing an increase over the previous year of \$94,078,471, or 41.3 per cent.

Satisfaction was expressed in financial circles over the conduct of the money market in the face of the unusually large payments that are being made in connection with the income and excess profits taxes. Today

is the final day on which payments can be made and the opinion was expressed that the collection of taxes will be accomplished without any upset whatever in the money market.

The New York time money market is reported even quieter than of late with the average minimum figure 6 per cent, irrespective of collateral. Offerings of funds are only moderate. Prime mercantile paper rules at the recent level and shows only a limited volume of dealings. Prime bank acceptances are unaltered for 60 to 90 days at 4 1/2-10 at 4 1/2-10 for eligible members, 4 1/2-10 at 4 1/2-10 for eligible non-members and 5 1/2-10 at 5 1/2-10 for eligibles.

Banks are beginning to make plans to replace United States 3 per cent bonds maturing Aug. 1, 1918, and which they are using to secure circulation, with other bonds bearing the circulation privilege. The bonds maturing are the remainder of the \$200,000,000 of 3s sold in 1898 during the Spanish-American war. Of the original issue \$63,945,460 is outstanding, which will be paid off by the government on Aug. 1 next. Of this amount \$18,10,320 was held by the national banks and pledged to secure circulation. As the Liberty Loan bonds do not bear the circulation privilege, banks using the 3s of 1918 to secure circulation are faced with the alternative of retiring their circulation or acquiring other bonds of old issues which bear the circulation privilege and substituting them for the 3s which will be soon retired.

The volume of national bank notes in circulation shows some interesting changes in the last few years. As recently as Dec. 1, 1915, they amounted to \$553,385,036, but by March 1, 1916, had dropped to \$788,300,118, and by Feb. 1, 1917, to \$690,479,792. The decrease was in part due to the enforcement of one section of the federal reserve act whereby federal reserve banks purchased from member banks part of their holdings of United States 2 per cent bonds used to secure circulation. Although the reserve act provided that reserve banks could not be required to purchase more than \$25,000,000 of United States 2s in any one year, some reserve banks purchased on their own accounts a greater amount than their pro rata share. As the reserve banks purchased the 2s, bank notes secured by the bonds were retired.

Until the tax payments are definitely out of the way the banks will probably sit tight. Thus far there has been no important tax borrowing, at least not upon the scale anticipated. Nevertheless the conservative is the only course open to the banks. It is estimated that more than 75 per cent of subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan have now been paid in full, leaving about \$1,000,000,000 to be paid over on the two remaining installment periods, namely, on July 18, and Aug. 15. These dates may to some extent be regarded as milestones to register periods of money accumulation as also may the July dividend and interest disbursements which, next to January, are the largest of the year.

When the market price of silver arose to approximately \$1 an ounce, immediately after the enactment of the Pittman Act, foreign comment was that the price could not be maintained at that level for any length of time. There appeared to be a feeling that authorization granted the government by the act to purchase silver at a fixed price of \$1 an ounce to replace silver dollars melted down and shipped to India created a more or less artificial market in this country and that the rest of the world would not follow suit in marking up the price. That these prognostications have so far failed of fulfillment is convincingly shown by the present relative position of London and American markets. Far from lagging behind, the London price has already surpassed the quotation in this country and the disparity has occasioned sizeable shipments to the British center, the latest consignment amounting to 500,000 ounces. Silver experts figure profit on such shipments to be 2% per cent an ounce, as net amount they can realize on their dollar sales to the government, after defraying cost of delivery and allowing for loss of interest, is only 99 1/2 cents an ounce, while they secure \$1.00 net in making shipments to London.

**SHIPPING NEWS**  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The South Boston Fish Pier will remain open Monday, as usual. Only one schooner arrived this morning with groundfish, the Flavilla, with 20,000 pounds.

The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: steaks cod \$10.66

11.66, market cod \$6@7, haddock \$6

69, steaks pollock \$7, steak cusk \$4.60

and mackerel \$10.20.

Cape Shore arrivals at the fish pier this morning with mackerel were: The schooner Good Luck with 30,000 pounds of fresh and 200 barrels of salt, on the market. The grantor is Ervin R. Dix and the purchaser Max Kaufman, for home. All the foregoing sales were made through the office of S. W. Keene & Son, Roxbury.

**OUT-OF-TOWN CHANGES**

The sale is reported for the Winchester (Mass.) Savings Bank of the estate at 387 Main Street, Winchester, comprising 995 square feet of land, together with a 12-room frame dwelling with all modern improvements. The assessed valuation is \$15,000. The purchaser is Mabel I. Prime.

The estate at 311 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, comprising a 10-room frame dwelling house and 66,000 square feet of land, has been sold. The grantor is Charles W. Boynton and the purchaser is Hattie C. Blake.

Clarence E. Howe sold the estate at 28 Davis Street, Marlboro, consisting of a nine-room frame dwelling house, stable, poultry house and 15,000 square feet of land. The purchaser is Wallace MacNeill.

Eliza Collins has sold her estate in East Main Street, Northboro, comprising and including a large orchard,

a 10-room dwelling house and stable. The purchaser is Elizabeth Whitmore.

Michael Vena has disposed of his estate on the Massachusetts state highway, Oxford, comprising four acres of land, all under cultivation, a nine-room farmhouse, barn and poultry house. The purchaser is Andrew Lodman. The Edward T. Harrington

**NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The weekly statement of the actual condition of the New York clearing house banks shows: Surplus \$69,596,530, increased \$25,478,320; aggregate reserve \$76,990,000; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,597,312,000, increased \$103,932,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$100,018,000, decreased \$659,000; reserve of member banks \$551,987,000, increased \$35,877,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$15,012,000, decreased \$61,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies' depositors \$9,903,000, increased \$73,000; demand deposits \$3,821,352,000, increased \$88,468,000; time deposits \$160,267,000, increased \$4,968,000; circulation \$36,754,000, decreased \$410,000.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market is a broad, trading affair, quite inviting; appraisal of values under new conditions—ultimate peace conditions, reconstructed government regulations of industry—is going on space, going on upliftingly, now.

### COTTON MARKET IS IRREGULAR

**ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS OF PRICES INDICATE UNSETTLED SENTIMENT AMONG TRADERS—CONDITIONS BEING PUSHED ON THE GROWING CROP**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton market has been rather irregular during the past week, with fluctuations indicating an unsettled sentiment around the ring. At times there has evidently been a disposition to sell on bearish crop advices, while there have been rallies on bullish reports from the spot markets, and the appearance of a moderate demand from trade sources on the setbacks. During the earlier part of the week there appeared to be considerable confusion over government price-fixing or control proposals in the goods trade.

The feeling in some quarters appeared to be that the plans for regulation in the goods market contemplated action of some sort with reference to raw material. Later such apprehensions were relieved to some extent by more detailed accounts, indicating that the object was to hold prices for staple goods within a reasonable margin of raw material and other costs of production, and that prices would be fixed only for short periods based on the then prevailing value of raw cotton.

The weekly report of the weather bureau proved more favorable than expected. There were reports on Thursday of an increasing trade demand both for spot cotton and early new crop deliveries, which was accompanied by trade buying of October around the local ring.

The demand of that sort was less in evidence Friday, however, and the somewhat improved business reported the goods market has been chiefly in fine goods, specialties or for delivery this side of next October. Two prime mid-month reports have been published, one making the condition 88 and the other 83.3, with the latter pointing to an increase of 3.8 per cent in acreage, and present crop indications of 14,751,000 bales excluding linters.

**DIVIDENDS FOR FUEL SUPPLY CO.**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An extra cash dividend is expected to accompany the regular quarterly dividend on capital stock of Ohio Fuel Supply Co. Quarterly disbursements on the stock, which is \$25 par value, are at rate of 2 1/2 per cent, or 62 1/2 cents a share.

The next dividend is due to be paid about July 15, and action should be taken before the end of June. Big increases in earnings are expected when the report for the year ended April 30 is out. The latest available earnings were for eight months ended Dec. 31 last, in which period \$2,183,317, or 11.02 per cent were reported earned on the stock. In the first four months of 1918, further increases in earnings occurred, due mainly to the abnormal demand for natural gas in the manufacturing districts of Ohio and development of the reduction of gasoline from natural gas.

**MARKET OPINIONS**

J. S. Baché & Co., New York: Aside from the technical features there are certain conclusions to be drawn from the market in relation to the war. In spite of the dangerous situation and the fluctuating character of the war news, the remarkable underlying strength of the market and the refusal to be swayed adversely, is proof of the confidence of large investors that the Allies will hold the line. As goes on, if the failure of the Germans to achieve their objective appears final, we would expect a market advance of considerable importance, or, if the German offensive shows any signs of decided weakness, there would, we believe, be a sudden and marked rise.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: With so much at stake for us all immediately ahead, it would not be strange if the stock market backed and filled for awhile and really showed no very pronounced tendency. It will probably prove wise, therefore, to make sales of securities when they show strength, and to confine one's purchases to periods of substantial reaction. In any event, the crisis in the war is immediately ahead and until that crisis is successfully passed, he who expects more than a mere trading affair in the stock market, is likely to be disappointed. When the crisis is successfully passed, however, do not on any account be persuaded to part with securities at anything like the current level of prices.

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Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Several causes are advanced for a better market. First, belief that while tax rates will be materially increased they will not be doubled as advocated by radical legislators. Second, there is less apprehension of a substantial reduction in dividends among industrial companies. Third, the crop position is steadily improving, and is a potential bull argument on both railroad and industrial stocks. Fourth, estimated July dividend and interest disbursements of \$300,000,000, which will seek investment.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: With a continuance of favorable news from abroad, there is good reason to anticipate a further advance, although we do not look for any large volume of trading until the huge transfers of money occasioned by immediate tax payments are completed.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The making of quotations is largely left to those whose business it is to create and maintain an open market for securities; itself no mean function at such a critical time. But difficult as it is significant that it can now be done with so little effort. Since the liquidation was accomplished last December, at no time has there been any uncomfortable volume of securities pressing for sale.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market is a broad, trading affair, quite inviting; appraisal of values under new conditions—ultimate peace conditions, reconstructed government regulations of industry—is going on space, going on upliftingly, now.

### RAPID EXTENSION OF SHIPBUILDING

**DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR OUTPUT OF VESSELS BEING PUSHED ON THE COASTS**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Activity continues in shipbuilding circles, following the development of the government's plans to increase shipbuilding capacity further by extending the old plants and building new shops and ways on both Pacific and Atlantic.

Inquiries in the market for ship machinery call for \$5,000,000, supplementing inquiries noted last week amounting to nearly \$10,000,000. The Sun Shipbuilding Company is preparing to double its capacity by building new ways and shops requiring about 10,000 tons of steel, which will be furnished by the American Bridge Company.

In addition to the large plants being built at Alameda, Calif., and in the vicinity of New York, calling for 200 cranes and 100 machine tools, and for the expenditure of about \$6,000,000, five other shipyards have come into New York and Chicago markets for machinery, including the American International, Staten Island Shipbuilding, American shipbuilding, and Toledo Shipbuilding companies. The further development of government plans to expedite the manufacture of marine supplies is reflected in the decision of McIntosh and Seymour of Auburn, N. Y., to increase the present shops for the manufacture of marine engines.

Contracts for 40,000 tons of fabricated steel have been placed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 20,000 tons of which will be furnished by the American Bridge Company and 10,000 tons each by two other large fabricating shops in the East. All steel is for building cargo ships for the government. Two large fabrication shops to be constructed by the McClinton Marshall Construction Company for the Fleet Corporation will cost \$6,000,000.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## BELMONT SPRING GOLF IN FINALS

J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club Meets E. G. Manning of the Wollaston Golf Club for Chief Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WAVERLY, Mass.—Final round matches in the three divisions of the Belmont Spring Country Club are being contested this afternoon with J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, Massachusetts state amateur champion, meeting E. G. Manning of the Wollaston Golf Club in the first division for the chief trophy.

Guilford won his way to the final round by defeating J. A. Blanchard of the Detroit Country Club in the semi-final round this morning, 5 and 3. Conditions were good for golf playing and the state champion gave a fine exhibition, going out in 35 to 41 for his opponent. Guilford was 4 up at the turn. Blanchard won the first hole in 3 to 4, but after squaring the second in 3s, Guilford took the third in 4 to 5 and from then on was never headed. Their cards follow:

|                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Guilford, out.....  | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | —25 |
| Blanchard, out..... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | —41 |
| Guilford, in.....   | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | —35 |
| Blanchard, in.....  | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | —41 |

Manning won his way to the final by defeating F. D. McGrath, also of Wollaston, in the semi-final, 4 and 3. Manning played very good golf at the start, winning four out of the first six holes. From that point on, he began losing and at the eleventh, the match was all even. At this point Manning began to improve and he won from then out. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—Semi-Final Round  
J. P. Guilford, Woodland Golf Club, defeated J. A. Blanchard, Detroit Country Club, 5 and 3.  
E. G. Manning, Wollaston Golf Club, defeated F. D. McGrath, Wollaston Golf Club, 4 and 3.

A feature of the open event so far has been the playing of J. P. Guilford, who, starting in the qualifying round Thursday with an 81, bettered this score in both matches Friday. In the afternoon Guilford had a medal for the first nine holes of 34, four strokes better than the rating for the links given by the Massachusetts Golf Association. Guilford's putting at the third, where he ran down a 12-foot putt for a 3, and his 15-foot putt at the seventh for a 4, showed an improvement in this department of his game compared to the qualifying round.

E. G. Manning, Wollaston, who started to play in this tournament on Thursday with a 16 handicap, had it cut down to 13 Friday morning, and will receive another cut on account of his play in the afternoon. In the forenoon he eliminated his clubmate, F. G. Thayer, rated as a 6 man, by 4 and 3. Then Manning scored a win over A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck, who won over D. B. Waters in the forenoon. Manning put Hoxie out of the running by winning at the home hole by 2 up. Manning was 81 for his round, and Hoxie had an 83. The summary:

SECOND DIVISION—Second Round  
E. G. Manning defeated A. M. Hoxie, 2 up.  
F. D. McGrath defeated P. C. Hill, 4 and 3.  
J. P. Guilford defeated William Hickox, 3 and 2.  
J. A. Blanchard defeated L. B. Paton, 7 and 5.

SECOND DIVISION—First Round  
C. A. Williams defeated R. W. Rivers, 2 and 1.  
F. C. Adams defeated H. Merrill, 4 and 2.  
George Wright, Jr., F. Merrill, C. A. Wheeler and H. N. Norton, all defeated.  
M. P. Johnson defeated T. T. Bond, 8 and 7.  
M. W. Parker defeated G. S. Pitcher, 2 and 1.  
W. A. Whitcomb defeated J. S. Smith by default.  
E. S. Parker defeated J. B. Brennan by default.

SECOND ROUND  
C. A. Williams through to final by default.  
M. P. Johnson defeated M. W. Parker, 2 up.  
E. S. Parker defeated W. A. Whitcomb, by default.

THIRD DIVISION—First Round  
J. Y. Sheaff defeated H. M. Hazelton, 1 up.  
S. A. Moody defeated H. M. Hazelton, by default.  
G. R. Marston defeated J. F. Ingram, by default.  
A. E. Blane defeated W. D. Pitcher, 10 and 8.  
F. M. Bohr defeated C. T. Warner, 6 and 5.  
J. A. Travers defeated G. F. Martin, 5 and 4.  
P. F. White defeated W. T. Pearson, 4 and 3.  
R. A. Robertson defeated H. W. Tinker, 2 up.

SECOND ROUND  
J. Y. Sheaff defeated S. A. Moody, 5 and 4.  
F. M. Bohr defeated G. F. Martin, 1 up.  
P. F. White defeated J. A. Travers, 5 and 4.  
R. A. Robertson defeated H. W. Tinker, 2 and 4.

McBURNY AND HINCK WIN DOUBLES TITLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wallace McBurny and Otto Hinck won the doubles championship of New Jersey Friday afternoon, when they defeated R. G. Bennett and H. Balch in the final round of the tennis tournament on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club. The score was 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

Just prior to this match the winning pair had defeated Brown and Wood in a semi-final-round encounter at 6-2, 6-4. The final match in singles will be played this afternoon, with Bennett and McBurny as the opponents.

FRED COOMBE IS REINSTATED

CLEVELAND, O.—Fred Coombe, pitcher of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, who was suspended by President B. B. Johnson for delaying the game by not leaving the grounds when ordered to do so by Umpire Owens, Monday, was reinstated today.

INFILDER LUNTE REPORTS

CLEVELAND, O.—Harry Lunte, infilder, drafted by the Cleveland club from the Mobile Southern Association team last fall, reported to Manager Lee Fohl Friday.

## PICKUPS

Ty Cobb is having a hard time getting into the .300-class this summer. His semi-official average including last Wednesday's game was .292.

The National League clubs have 35 postponed or tie games to play off at the present time, while the American have 27.

The New York Americans are showing great strength at bat and are leading their league in this department with an average of .271.

New York and Chicago divided their series at the Polo Grounds and the Giants took both their victories with shutout scores, while they scored in each of the games won by the Cubs.

There have been nine more shutouts in the National League than in the American up to the present time. National clubs have been shut out 44 times.

Only two games in the National League have failed to produce a winner and St. Louis and Philadelphia clubs figured in each. One of them went 10 innings and the other 19.

The Giants raised their National League championship pennant of 1917 yesterday, in a very auspicious way. Only 1½ games now separate them from the Cubs.

Johns of the St. Louis Browns proved to be a very successful pinch hitter yesterday, as his three-base hit in the ninth inning scored two runs which gave his team the 5-to-4 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

It was a great day for the eastern clubs in the National League yesterday as they won four of the five games played, the single exception being the second game of the double-header. The former winning the first game, 2 to 1, and the latter winning the second game, 6 to 3.

BOSTON DEFEATS PITTSBURGH AGAIN

BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the western clubs of the National League starting their fourth and last series of the first eastern invasion for the season of 1918, and each will consist of three games, ending next Tuesday afternoon. They bring St. Louis to Boston; Cincinnati to New York; Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Chicago to Brooklyn.

The Boston Braves moved up into a tie for third place in the championship standing Friday afternoon, by defeating Pittsburgh, 7 to 6, while Brooklyn was winning from Cincinnati, 2 to 1. New York lessened the margin between first and second places in the standing by defeating Chicago, 7 to 0. Philadelphia and St. Louis divided a double-header, the former winning the first game, 2 to 1, and the latter winning the second game, 6 to 3.

POSTPONE PLAY IN N. E. TENNIS TOURNEY

HARTFORD, Conn.—Rain again interfered Friday with the plans for the New England tennis tournament on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club, only one full match being played, that being the semi-final match in the lower half of the schedule. R. L. James and Walter Westbrook easily won their match against Allen and Jaynes at 6-2, 6-2 and will meet Lee Wiley and F. M. Bundy this afternoon in the final.

Wiley and A. H. Chapin Jr. began their championship singles match in the third round, and Chapin Jr. won the first set, 6-4, while Chapin Sr. and Westbrook started their championship singles match in the semi-finals and Chapin Sr. led in the first set, 5-4, when the rain came and all play for the remainder of the day was stopped. The finals in the singles will go over until Monday. The summary:

DODGES—Semi-Finals  
R. L. James and Walter Westbrook defeated Allen and Jaynes, 6-2, 6-2.

SINGLES—Third Round

A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Lee Wiley, 6-4 (unfinished).

Semi-Finals  
A. H. Chapin Jr. led Westbrook, 5-4 (unfinished set).

"BIG THREE" HOLD TO ATHLETIC POLICY

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dean L. R. Briggs of Harvard University Friday night issued a statement in which he says that the chairman of the athletic associations of Yale, Princeton and Harvard will continue this year's policy regarding next year's athletics. The statement follows:

"The chairman of the athletic associations of Yale, Princeton and Harvard believe that the universities will do well to follow next year the policy of this year in deciding the question as to the resumption of any major sport in intercollegiate athletics when the time for that sport draws near, taking into consideration the probable amount of interest in the sport, the relation of its demands to the demands of military training and whatever else may at that time be pertinent."

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 15 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 6 12 2  
Batteries—Rudolph and Wilson; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Bigler and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

GIANTS EVEN SERIES WITH CHICAGO CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York raised its National League championship pennant here Friday, and celebrated the occasion with a 7 to 0 victory over Chicago. It gave the New York club an even break on the series. Demaree gave Chicago only four scattered hits. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
New York ..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 x—7 8 0  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7 8 0  
Batteries—Demaree and Rariden; Vaughn and Killefer.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS CINCINNATI, 2 TO 1

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A force play and tripled by Daubert and Myers in the sixth inning of Friday's game with Cincinnati, gave Brooklyn two runs, all that were needed to win. Grimes in the box for Brooklyn allowed six hits, but kept them so scattered as to be of little real value to his opponents. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 6 1  
Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0  
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Bressler and Wingo.

PHILADELPHIA AND ST. LOUIS BREAK EVEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—St. Louis and Philadelphia split even in a double-header Friday, the locals taking the first game, 2 to 1, and St. Louis the second, 6 to 3. Cravath's home run in the tenth won the opening contest after the visitors tied the score in the eighth inning.

In the second game St. Louis knocked Davis out of the box in the fourth. The local club hit safely in every inning of this contest, but could not score until the eighth. Heathcote's hitting and a bare-hand running catch by Meusel featured. The scores:

FIRST GAME  
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Philadelphia, 1. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 7 0  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 0  
Batteries—Prendergast and Adams; Doak and Gonzales.

SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Philadelphia, 1. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 7 0  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 1 1  
Batteries—May and Snyder; Davis, Watson, Main and Adams. Losing pitcher—Davis.

WHITE SOX LOSE HARGROVE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Patrick Hargrove, utility infielder with the Chicago American League Baseball Club, was called into the national army Friday from his home in Wichita, Kan. He is the tenth member of the club to join the colors.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Chattanooga 3, Atlanta 2.  
Mobile 1, Memphis 0.  
Birmingham 4, Nashville 3.

## WESTERN CLUBS IN LAST SERIES

First Invasion of the Eastern Circuit of the National Baseball League Starts in on Its Last Lap This Afternoon

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

|              |      |         |      |
|--------------|------|---------|------|
| Won          | Lost | Pts won | 1917 |
| Chicago      | 22   | 11      | 695  |
| New York     | 21   | 16      | 680  |
| Boston       | 23   | 25      | 479  |
| Cincinnati   | 23   | 25      | 479  |
| Pittsburgh   | 20   | 26      | 435  |
| Philadelphia | 19   | 26      | 422  |
| St. Louis    | 19   | 26      | 422  |
| Brooklyn     | 19   | 28      | 404  |

BOSTON, Mass.—Play in the Massachusetts state lawn tennis championship tournament will begin this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Longwood Cricket Club. There was no tourney last year, and the title won in 1916 by H. C. Johnson, when he defeated G. P. Gardner Jr., in the challenge round, was carried over.

There are 30 candidates for the title, the most prominent being: R. C. Seaver, winner of the championship through a long stretch of years; N. W. Niles, former champion; W. L. Wei, M. I. T.; Harold Bretz, A. M. Blakemore, M. S. Wendell, G. L. Beals, Edwin Sheafte and T. B. Plimpton.

As many matches as possible will be cleared up today, and competition on Monday will start at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and continue throughout the day. It is hoped that the play will progress to at least the semi-final round Monday. The winner of the tournament will have the privilege of playing H. C. Johnson, the present holder of the title, in the challenge round. The drawings:

First Round—N. W. Niles vs. C. B. Wilbar; W. P. Kimball vs. N. J. Fitzgerald; H. Taylor vs. A. C. Butler; D. W. Leavitt vs. E. Sheafte; R. C. Seaver vs. H. Brooks; P. C. Jackson vs. C. G. Welshington; J. S. Nichol vs. T. S. Corcoran; W. E. Porter vs. L. Rice; S. J. Goodridge vs. S. L. Beals; T. B. Plimpton vs. A. H. Richardson; A. S. Waring vs. D. F. Holt; A. N. Reggio vs. G. S. Adams; A. W. Blakemore vs. W. Rice; H. Bretz-R. Rice.

Second Round—M. G. Wendell vs. winner of Niles-Wilbar match; W. L. Wei vs. winner of H. Bretz-R. Rice match.

POSTPONE PLAY IN N. E. TENNIS TOURNEY

HARTFORD, Conn.—Rain again interfered Friday with the plans for the New England tennis tournament on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club, only one full match being played, that being the semi-final match in the lower half of the schedule. R. L. James and Walter Westbrook easily won their match against Allen and Jaynes at 6-2, 6-2 and will meet Lee Wiley and F. M. Bundy this afternoon in the final.

Wiley and A. H. Chapin Jr. began their championship singles match in the third round, and Chapin Jr. won the first set, 6-4, while Chapin Sr. and Westbrook started their championship singles match in the semi-finals and Chapin Sr. led in the first set, 5-4, when the rain came and all play for the remainder of the day was stopped. The finals in the singles will go over until Monday. The summary:

SINGLES—Fourth Round

Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Elizabeth Holden, 6-2, 6-1.

Semi-Final Round

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood, 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 6-1, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. De Forest Canoe and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Miss Edith White and Miss Caroma Winn, 6-1, 7-5.

Men's DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss M. Curry and G. Heyman defeated Mrs. De Forest Canoe and R. W. Gifford, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and F. B. Alexander defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and W. A. Campbell, 6-3,

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## MUSIC

## Concert Notes

BOSTON, Mass.—The Garde Républicaine Band of France will appear at the Pop concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of Tuesday, June 18, sharing with the orchestra of Boston Symphony men that is giving the Pops, the work of the evening. The band, which is composed of 75 selected players, directed by Capt. Gabriel Pare, will present the middle part of the program; the orchestra will present the opening and closing parts.

The famous French band was announced some time ago as coming to the United States under private auspices, and arrangements were made for a series of concerts, but the plan was given up. The organization, now in the country under governmental auspices, is illustrating French methods of military music and at the same time working to strengthen the bonds of sentiment between France and the United States.

The Garde Républicaine Band is the sort of group of players which the national committee on camp music, acting under the approval of the War and Navy departments, is endeavoring to make possible in the military establishment of the United States. It represents the ideal toward which the committee was aiming when it made the recommendation, now understood to have become a part of army regulations, for the enlarging of regimental bands from a membership of 28 players to a membership of 49. A sub-committee of the national committee, under the chairmanship of Wallace Goodrich, made a study of the band arrangements of the English and French armies and based its recommendations for the enlarged American band on that study.

The men who play under Captain Pare include Roger Villate, concertmaster; himself formerly a band leader; Leon Leroy, first clarinetist, formerly an orchestral player in New York; Georges Mager, cornetist and trumpeter; Jeanne Rochut, trombone player, who has been soloist at the Colonne concerts in Paris; and Louis Speyer, oboist.

The selections which the visitors will present at the concert in Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening include Massenet's overture to "Phèdre"; Lalo's "Norwegian" rhapsody; Bizet's second "L'Arlésienne" suite (pastorale, intermezzo and farandole); and Fevrier's song, "Aux morts pour la patrie" (sung by M. Mager).

The Pop concerts continue three weeks longer. The program for tonight includes the following numbers:

"Kalinka," Frolin; "American Patrol," Meacham; intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Mascagni's "Solid Men to the Front"; Lieutenant Souza.

The commencement exercises of the New England Conservatory of Music will be held in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 25, at 2:30 o'clock.

Louis Krasner has been awarded the Richard Sears prize in violin playing in a conservatory competition.

With a program of opera singing and with scenes from "As You Like It," given in Recital Hall, the dramatic department of the conservatory closed its work of the year yesterday afternoon.

For the short organ recital which W. Lynnwood Farnam gives after the 4 o'clock vesper services at Emmanuel Church on the afternoon of Sunday, June 16, the program will be as follows:

Prelude and fugue in C major, Bach; offertory, "If I Were King," Adam; "Il Bacio," Ardit; harp solo, "Souvenir de Naples," Alvars; Mr. Celli; fantasia, "Aida," Verdi; suite, legend (18th century), Bonnet. The manuscript offertory by Mr. Johnson is described as being modern in its harmonies and showing traces of the influence of the modern French writers.

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FOR RENT—October

Modern 6-room bungalow

# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## THE ORGAN'S PLACE IN A CITY'S MUSIC

How William C. Hammond Has Given to Holyoke, Mass., an Appreciation of Best in Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HOLYKE, Mass.—In his own little Iberian village, William Churchill Hammond has attained a position which, did he so choose, would be of consequence in many a Rome, and he has also, which is of much more importance for the Iberian village, brought a new and very much worth-while interest into the lives of the inhabitants, and has enabled some of them to acquire substantial positions in Romes of their own.

When Mr. Hammond came to Hol-

yoke as an organist for the Second Congregational Church and attempted to broaden the musical interests of the community, he of course met with some opposition. Many of the pew holders were connected with the mill interests, which were the chief industry of the town. One of them, quite apparently not recognizing music as an agent of democracy, feared that the men would come into the church with greasy clothes, and might even put their dinner plates under the seats. He was not making allowance, as Mr. Hammond had, for the refining influence of music. That was 33 years ago. Now, so great has been his success, there is no opposition to anything Mr. Hammond may wish to do. He has proved his case. Indeed, not long ago he received a letter from one of the members of the church, a young man of the second generation, one who has no fears or doubts as to the refining influence of music. This letter expressed grateful appreciation for the work of the past year and told Mr. Hammond that he might feel free to draw on him for any amount up to \$500, which he was glad to consider his contribution for the work of the coming year.

When Mr. Hammond was a boy he got in his home the idea that in a high way music was for others. The trios, quartets and quintets which the members of the family and a few neighbors used to form for the purpose of playing good music, Brahms, Schubert or Schumann, used always to attract interested listeners and from these Mr. Hammond learned that through good music people might be comforted and straightened and helped. This ministry of music he has always kept in mind and in carrying it out he has widened the sphere of his organist's position until it has become a civic activity, and the walls of the church, which by the way has been sedulously kept out of these civic activities, are rapidly expanding into a municipal auditorium. Indeed, funds for the start of this work were in hand when the war began, and the project will go forward rapidly when the war is over.

"When I came to Holyoke," said Mr. Hammond to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I came definitely possessed by the belief that it was almost a crime to say that an organ should not be played except on the lines limited by church ritual. I wanted to give organ recitals and carry the message of music to these mill people, whose daily grind kept them altogether too close to the sordid side of life. I wanted them to hear the things that Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert had to say. You know this in answer to a question regarding transcription. 'four-hand piano arrangements of the Beethoven symphonies are considered all right, so why not an organ transcription?' I could have been academic, because, my studies in New York had been in the strict school of organ playing, but I knew that the people here and the people in the small towns about could not hear the best orchestral or operatic music unless I transcribed it and played it to them on the organ, so I have played transcriptions as well as all other kinds of programs, and I have had the expressions of the audience afterward, and I have never once been sorry for my programs. Of course if I had not had a modern instrument on which the orchestral coloring could be fairly well reproduced, my transcriptions would not have been so successful. However, I can give a very good approximation of an orchestral rendering of the prelude to 'Parsifal' or the 'Tannhäuser' overture."

"I have played program after program wholly of Bach, Mendelssohn, Rheinberger or Handel, and I have played programs showing the development of the toccata, fugue, pastoral and so on from early times to the present, and I have found that in a community like this sort of thing reaches only a few, while the other line of work reaches the masses, and after my 30 years' experience I can say that it not only reaches them, but that they enjoy it. So, having in mind my object when I started this work, I feel that it has been attained more by the transcriptions than by the so-called classics."

Three years ago a family in the parish gave to the church where Mr. Hammond is organist a beautiful chapel called the Skinner Memorial Chapel, which is in no sense connected with sectarian activities but is free for the people of Holyoke to use at any time. In it is a fine organ and here Mr. Hammond gives a recital every Saturday afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock, and the crowds that attend these are packed in so tightly that some even have to stand back of the organist's bench. On Sunday afternoons Mr. Hammond gives a recital in the church auditorium, which has a four-manual organ of about 75 stops.

These recitals, however, of which there have been about 700 in the 33 years of his work, are but a small part of Mr. Hammond's activities, which include the presentation of occasional

## MUSICAL MEN

Phonographs have proved to be an especially opportunity for the American man. Authorities agree upon what phonographs have done toward popularizing the better kind of music, but they overlook the fact that through them the American man is gaining an artistic self-respect. Though potentially quite as musical as the American woman, he has refused to develop along the lines which have succeeded with her, and has been half convinced that he is the more unmusical of the two. He has not had time to attain enough technical training to achieve musical self-expression, has been too busy to explore the mysteries of opera and symphony, and has refused point-blank to learn about music through books or clubs.

Consider a ranch far removed from the railroad. There stands a talking machine. At the dinner hour the men sit and listen, while record after record is played. A new record by a new artist must meet the approval of critical cowboys before it is listed with favorites, while a new record by a favorite artist is an event. One of these men would not understand your motives if you asked him about an author, Browning or Conrad or Mark Twain; but merely mention one of the great musical artists of the day, and instant friendship is established. His pronunciation of the performer's name may be crude, and the title of the composition may induce a smile, but he knows the music.

Neither the ideals of education nor the rigors of practical experience have completely blighted the American man's inherent musical possibilities; and the degree of his knowledge may be observed in the training camps for United States soldiers. A technical investigation of the musical capacity of the soldiers is not necessary. One may quickly find out what they know or do not know by noticing how they take the work of a great performer who visits them.

Recently, Mme. Maud Powell, the violinist, played in several camps in the course of her tour in the western part of the United States and Canada. No artist knows better than she the country included in the concert circuit of North America. For she has had to convince the people before whom she went, and in the process she has learned of what stuff they are made. She of course approached her task of playing at the camps with a sincere desire to please the boys, but knew that pleasing them did not mean lowering her standards. She was genuinely surprised when the boys would ask for favorites—favorites of hers. A soldier from Oregon would call for one thing, a soldier from Montana for another; they knew Mme. Powell, and they knew the music also.

Mme. Powell found that wherever she played, men knew her and her violin pieces whether they came from city or country. The manager of one theater was quite convinced the soldiers would not listen to a woman "fiddling classical stuff," and did his utmost to persuade her to play the lightest program her conscience would permit, almost insisting that a disagreeable failure would ensue if she had her way. She told him she knew what the boys wanted and she won them, much as she wins her regular audiences. Extra numbers were called for without a moment's hesitation as to the name of the number desired.

American men have lacked confidence; they are music shy. The talking machine gives them an opportunity to listen casually. They listen and learn without wasting time at a concert. A man may sit alone and listen, if he no longer fears detection and ridicule from the family. One day he upsets all precedent by offering an opinion regarding a singer. Slowly the sitting process goes on until he has acquired high standards. This process is country-wide in its operation. What Mme. Powell discovered on her tour is being called to the attention of all observers. An elderly man was following two small lads in a western city. The boys were having a heated argument, and the kindly gentleman became interested enough to approach closer, so as to overhear the cause of the contention. One boy, about 10 years of age, said that anybody who did not think Melba's "Caro nome" was the best singing, had a lot to learn; and the other lad declared flatly that it did not hold a candle to "Why Do the Nations?" by Witherspoon. The elderly man retreated, lest he should be called upon to settle a dispute about which he knew nothing. When American boys argue on the streets over the merits of Melba and Witherspoon, it may safely be assumed that some new influence is reaching American men.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three recitals of rare beauty were given at the Neighborhood Playhouse by the combination of the Isadora Duncan dancers and George Copeland, pianist. The dancing of these six girls, at least as far as their appearance with their teacher and in dances fashioned by Isadora Duncan herself is concerned, is an old story to New York, but these three performances revealed them for the first time as creators of the dance. The highest stamp of recognition as interpretative artists has been theirs for years; they have been recognized as being without peers in their particular field of endeavor. Now, however, critical judgment may go farther, may hail them as true creators in their chosen field, may look to them for a development along legitimate lines of

that art which probably antedates all others.

When they danced before, there could be recognized their fullness of technical equipment, the beauty, grace, and charm that mark their dancing as a thing apart, and the loveliness of an art that possesses an aesthetic appeal as pure as Greek friezes. And now of course all this remains, potent as ever in its power to charm. Their technique is as always of that thorough mastery that by its very fullness becomes inconspicuous. It is like that of a Hofmann, a Heifetz, a consummate master of the means to an end, which to the beholder is unnoticed in the sheer joy of the contemplation of the artistic purpose for which alone it exists.

Accordingly, the interest was primarily in what the dancers could do along the bigger, broader lines of interpretation of musical masterpieces through the medium of the dance. Their long program included solo dances arranged to the music of Chopin nocturnes, études, preludes, mazurkas, and valses. Of uneven merit they were, it is true, but in no case did they sink to mediocrity. In one or two instances the desire was for greater variety, but even this was tempered by the thought of the devotion on the part of these dancers to the strict observance of the musical thought behind the composition. In no case did the dancer resort to the extravagant, the inartistic; in no case did the dancer attempt to go beyond the confines of the music, simply for the purpose of creating an effect. The efforts of all seemed to spring from the inner necessity of realizing in a kindred art the thought and beauty that existed in the original music of Chopin.

Yet in spite of all, one or two of the dances stood preeminent. Anna, the eldest girl, interpreted the twenty-fifth mazurka in plastic gesture and posture that gave a new insight into the work's peculiar glory. With grace of movement, with variety of step and bending of body, yet with a feeling for unity of conception in the midst of the musical variety, she seemed indeed one of the ancient Greek figures alive. Such praise in all its fullness might also go to Liesel, for her lightsome and graceful interpretation of the thirteenth study, and to Irma, for her vivid rendering of the "Minute" waltz.

In addition to furnishing accompaniments for the dancers which undoubtedly accounted to a great extent for the fullness of their inspiration, George Copeland played four groups of solos, including the first movement of the MacDowell sonata, "Tragica," Jongen's "Soleil à midi," Satie's gnossienne, and Borwick's piano arrangement of Debussy's "L'après-midi d'un faune." Certainly no pianist now before the public can realize more fully than Mr. Copeland the delicate charm and atmospheric loveliness of contemporary compositions.

The first of the series of summer concerts by the New York Military Band was held in the Columbia University Gymnasium, instead of on the green as planned. These concerts are free to the public and represent a part of the educational work of the university; and in addition, they afford an enjoyable means for the general public for amusement and recreation.

The band has been recruited by its conductor, Edwin Franko Goldman, from the many players to be found in New York during the summer months. Its members come from the New York Philharmonic, the New York Symphony, the Russian Symphony and the Metropolitan Opera orchestras and other organizations. Individually it can be seen that they are of the best type of players to be found, and in ensemble they form a band well worthy of the best traditions. They are not, however, as yet welded into an organization of preeminence, and their playing on Monday suffered from a lack of rehearsals. Yet they furnished such music as pleased the large audience that assembled. The program was a varied one, with many arrangements for band of compositions that are familiar to orchestral concerts, and also with selections that are popular, even in the poorer sense of the word. Among the first class might be mentioned the overture to Massenet's "Phèdre," the American fantasia of Victor Herbert, the triumphal march from "Cleopatra," and excerpts from "Aida" and "Lohengrin"; among the latter Cohen's "Over There" and selections from popular marches and dance pieces. It must be added that the latter were introduced as added selections. It was a curious fact that the greatest applause was granted two such widely different compositions as the "Lohengrin" selections and "Over There."

The Chicago Opera Company, according to preliminary plans given out by its press department here, is to have a four weeks' engagement at the Lexington Theater, opening on Jan. 27, 1919, and giving about 30 performances. The singers announced include Mmes. Garden, Galli-Curci, Raisa and Lazzari and Messrs. Maturato, Stracciari, Rimini and Journe. Old works to be presented, with Mme. Galli-Curci singing, are "Linda da Chamounix" and "Crispino e la Comare." Another old work scheduled, with Miss Raisa singing, is "Norma."

The company is to give next season 19 weeks of opera, three weeks on preliminary tour, 10 weeks in Chicago, four weeks in New York and two weeks in Boston. The preliminary autumn tour will include Milwaukee, St. Paul, Denver, Oklahoma City, Ft. Worth, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis.

Now that the company has secured lease of the Lexington Theater for a period of years, a 10 weeks' program for New York is said to be mediated for future seasons.

## SONGS OF MEN AT THE FRONT

Sir Alexander Mackenzie Lectures on Music of Italian and French Soldiers and People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—What music has done and is doing for the soldiers during this period of conflict is not easy to describe. Not only are the armies in the field acquiring a better appreciation of the value of music, but public taste at home is rapidly becoming sounder and more sincere. The many musical activities amongst the forces are well known to the soldiers themselves, though less so to the general public. To deal with the services rendered by Dr. (now Major) H. Walford Davies toward the training of the men in part singing would in itself require a special article.

Some light was recently cast upon the preferences shown by the troops of the various nations at war, in the course of a lecture delivered by Sir Alexander Mackenzie at the Royal Institution, London. The lecturer said that never before had armies on active service been so persistently and well provided with the means of recreation and amusement; an entirely new phase in the history of warfare, and one in which music had been called upon to take, maybe, the lion's share.

It was, however, of less importance to know what the man in arms listened to in more restful moments, than to find out the kind of music he preferred to make for himself. With the assistance of friends abroad, he (the lecturer) had been able to gather some scraps of information which helped toward forming a general impression. For obvious reasons, anything like accurate knowledge about the enemy was necessarily scant, but it amounted to this, that except when his troops were marching or moving from station to station under the stern official eye, the so-called "order" songs, such as "Die Wacht am Rhein" or "Deutschland über alles," were rarely heard. The singers include Maggie Teyte, Alice Gentle, Florence Easton, Elizabeth Campbell, Ruth Miller, Viola Robertson, Riccardo Martin, Orville Harrold, André Arsen, Francis McLean, Octave Dua, Henri Scott, Henry Weldon, Desire Defrère and Auguste Bouilliez. The conductors will be Mr. Sapiro and Mr. Zuro. The repertory includes "Carmen," "Faust," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "Trovatore," "Aida" and "Lucia."

performed by experts he thoroughly appreciated, and he was an uncommonly good judge, but, rightly or wrongly, when on the march or in the dugout he chose his own, and made up not a few of his songs himself without heroics or swagger. Though in the bulk an incorrigible sentimental, he had a deep well of humor to draw from.

The most remarkable piece of war music—unique in its malice—ever penned and sung was "The Hymn of Hate," which Lord Redesdale stated was originally written in the early forties to express theodium felt for Prussia itself by the revolutionary author, George Herwegh. If that were so, and there was no reason to doubt it, then 'he' present-day author, Lisauer, only adapted it to suit the occasion. The war poetry in the three allied languages contained defiance, disdain, ridicule, and wit in plenty, but no spiteful venom.

It should be noted that this was the last of three lectures given by Sir Alexander on "War Music, Past and Present." The first and second lectures were concerned with the war songs of medieval times, of the Civil War, and of the French Revolution.

## POPULAR OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The opera company which has been giving performances at popular prices in Pittsburgh under the management of Harry Davis is to visit Philadelphia, opening on June 17, at the Academy of Music. The singers include Maggie Teyte, Alice Gentle, Florence Easton, Elizabeth Campbell, Ruth Miller, Viola Robertson, Riccardo Martin, Orville Harrold, André Arsen, Francis McLean, Octave Dua, Henri Scott, Henry Weldon, Desire Defrère and Auguste Bouilliez. The conductors will be Mr. Sapiro and Mr. Zuro. The repertory includes "Carmen," "Faust," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "Trovatore," "Aida" and "Lucia."

## NEW ORLEANS ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The concerts of the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra will be continued next season, it was decided at a meeting of directors on June 3. Plans have been made to give 20 concerts, 10 by subscription and 10 at popular prices, at a cost of \$20,000. E. E. Schuyler will again be the director. Committees have been named on program, finance, membership, auditorium, sale of tickets, and other activities.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The Carl Rosa Opera Company is producing, for the first time, a new romantic opera by Mr. Stephen Philpot, with the title, "Dante and Beatrice." Mr. Albert Bond makes his London débüt in the part of Dante, and Mme. Beatrice Miranda is Beatrice. Mr. Arthur Delmotte will be the conductor, and Miss Helena Dollé the première danseuse. The producer is Mr. Charles Victor. All the singers concerned in the new work are enthusiastic about its merits.

In commemoration of the company's jubilee, which occurs on June 10, a special matinee will be given at the Shaftesbury and the proceeds devoted to a war charity.

Sir Thomas Beecham's company is back again at Drury Lane for a two months' season. Considerable interest is aroused by the announcement of the production of "The Valkyries," which has not been done in London since the war began. It is not generally known that Wagner actually orchestrated part of this opera in London in 1855. Sir Thomas Beecham is said to have the intention of reviving Rimsky-Korsakoff's delightful "Coq d'Or" later in the season. On leaving Drury Lane, the company goes to Blackpool for three weeks.

A festival of Italian symphonic music, arranged by Mr. Isidore de Lara, will be held this month under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham at Queen's Hall.

It is difficult to imagine the Queen's Hall Orchestra without Sir Henry J. Wood. At the moment of writing it does not seem absolutely certain that Sir Henry has definitely accepted the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In the absence of Sir Henry from town, Lady Wood stated to a representative of the press: "Should Sir Henry arrange to accept the appointment, it will, of course, probably cover a specific period of seven months' seasons, leaving ample opportunity for him to retain his personal association with British musical work at home. In any event, it is not likely to mean a permanent severance of his relations with London musical life." English musicians would be sorry to lose Sir Henry, even for a part of the year, but they will undoubtedly appreciate the graceful compliment which has been paid to British musical art.



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## Horace An Exquisite Cameo

Horace is not one of the great poets of the world. But he is, emphatically, one of the best known. He does not overawes us with the vastness of his genius. But he satisfies us with far-sought perfection in his workmanship. If Homer, if Virgil, if Dante, if Milton are each like a great statue, Horace is like an exquisite cameo, delighting us, not with mass, but with fineness, not with majesty, but with grace. His lines are not large, but they are clean and clear. You may use the microscope and find no flaw. One must not look for the great thought. . . . To this height Horace does not aspire. One must not even look for plenitude and variety of wisdom. Horace is wise, but he is narrowly, he is, as it were, penitiously wise. He is worldly-wise. His reflections cling faithfully to the ground. Occasionally there is a bold stretch of wing, and a rising as it to try the eagle's flight. But the poet soon recollects himself, and descends, with conscious grace of self-control, to the safe lower level that he loves.

It follows from this character in Horace, that he suffers more than most poets from translation. There is not, and there cannot be, any adequate transcript, in another language, of his verse. Thought, image, you can translate, but you cannot translate form. And form is more than is anything besides form in Horace's ideas. There is considerable monotony of topic and sentiment. And the sentiments that keep recurring are not very profound, nor very novel. They are in truth the obvious, the commonplace itself, of pagan life. . . . But you do not see them in this bareness and baldness. As in a kaleidoscope, they undergo various permutation of arrangement and they take on beauty, when Horace sings them for you. This magician in meter could go on repeating himself forever, and the repetition should never weary you. You would scarcely think of its being repetition—this continuous flow from form to form of the same ideas, in the shaken kaleidoscope of Horace's verse.

The experience we describe belongs, however, exclusively to the man reading the original Latin. No art of translation can make an equivalent experience possible to the reader of Horace in English. The Latin scholar finds the very aspect of the Horatian verse a reflection to the eye. It is like looking at the fine lines of a perfect medallion, or a gem exquisitely engraved. Not in the whole round of ancient classic literature have we encountered any author for whom a greater proportion of his individual quality is lost, than is lost from Horace, in an English translation. . . . This applies, however, to the properly lyrical productions of Horace. His satires and his epistles are capable of being translated with less loss.—William Cleaver Wilkinson.

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I have a letter dated Devonshire



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Street in Bordighera

Bordighera, in common with most of the Riviera resorts, has its old town, which with its picturesque accumulation of buildings, forms a marked contrast to the roads, broad and well ordered, spacious villas and hotels of the new town. In this old part the houses are built at varying angles and levels, and as one strolls about the narrow, cobbled, or unevenly paved streets, delightful bits which yet remain to the freshly discovered are apparently unending.

At the entrance to the Via Dritta is an old archway through which one

catches sight of a long perspective of cream or pink-washed houses nearly meeting overhead, so narrow does the ascending path become. Out of the wall of rough masonry in which this archway is set, little plants and green bushes push their way; the sunlight floods the narrow street save where sharp black shadows are cast by projecting angles. Just beside the arch a cobbled path leads upward through the olive-yards toward Sasso, one of the neighboring hill villages.

In old Bordighera, too, is the place where the washerwomen forgather,

for the washing is not done at home, but in long troughs set up for the purpose in the open. Here there is any amount of bustle and clatter as the women wash the clothes and rinse them in clear water, then put them out to dry in the sunshine; it is an animated scene, full of color and movement.

Looking upward one sees the hillside cut into straight terraces broken and blurred by the misty green of the olives rising up to the blue sky line; while below there is always the sea, and the deep curve of the bay with its ever-changing beauty of varied coloring, purple and jade and sapphire-blue, where the currents swirl and shift, melting again into soft, creamy foam where the little waves break gently on the shore.

## Room!

Room! Room to turn round in, to breathe, and be free,  
And to grow to be giant, to sail as at sea

With the speed of the wind on a steed  
With his mane

To the wind, without pathway or route  
Or rein.

Room! Room to be free where the  
white-bordered sea

Blows a kiss to a brother as boundless as he;

And to east and to west, to the north  
and the sun,

Blue skies and brown grasses are  
welded as one.

And the buffalo come like a cloud on  
the plain,

Pouring on like the tide of a storm-driven main.

And the lodge of the hunter to friend  
or to foe

Offers rest; and unquestioned you  
come or you go.

My plains of America! Seas of wild  
lands!

From a land in the seas in a rainfall  
of foam,

That has reached to the stranger the  
welcome of home,

I turn to you, lean to you, lift you my  
hands.

Joaquin Miller (London, 1871).

## Mr. Dickens Reads

Terrace, Sunday, the 9th of January, full of all sorts of faults but insin-

1848, which I am glad to have. It concerns a criticism—most probably that of the 'Christmas Carol' which my father so greatly admired. It is the letter of one generous young man to another.

"My dear Thackeray," it says, "I need not tell you that I have been delighted and cut tenderly to the heart by your generous letter. You would never have written it if you had not known how truly and heartily I should feel it. I will only say that the spirit in which I read it was most worthy of the spirit in which you wrote it, and that I believe there is nothing in the world or out of it to which I am so sensitive as the least mark of such a manly and gallant regard."

"I am saving up the perusal of 'Vanity Fair' until I shall have done 'Domby.' Believe me, my dear fellow, I am very proud of your letter, and very happy in the receipt. If I were to pursue the subject I should come out in a style which would be

certainty."

"The first occasion of my meeting Mr. Dickens was at the house of Charles Leslie, a painter for whom my father had great sympathy and affection, and of whom there is a charming life by Tom Taylor. On December 31, 1841, Leslie wrote to Washington Irving in America: 'Mr. Dickens tells me you urged him to become acquainted with me, for which I now send you, by him, my thanks and every good wish of this wretched season.' And it was accordingly at the Leslies' home some ten years later that my sister and I first realized Mr. Dickens himself, though only as a sort of brilliance in the room, mysteriously dominant and formless. I remember how everybody lighted up when he entered."

"There is one other meeting, a very memorable one, which I should like to note here, even though I cannot quite place it in time and date and its place. . . . This same K. E. said suddenly one day to my sister and myself

an impression of all these things as I think of that occasion. The lights shone from the fisherman's home; then after laughter fell, the storm rose; finally, we were breathlessly watching from the shore, and (this I remember most vividly of all) a great wave seemed to fall splashing on to the platform from overhead, carrying away everything before it. . . . Some one called out: was it Mr. Dickens himself who threw up his arm? . . . It was all over, we were half-laughing, half-crying with excitement."

"I was determined you should hear him," said our friend Kate. "Come quick before anybody else and speak to him." And before we had recovered

—it almost seemed as if we were still in the storm on the shore—she had drawn us into the room at the back of the stage, and we found ourselves standing before Mr. Dickens himself, alone again, the visions had vanished, and he was holding our hands with warmth, kindest grasp of greeting and comfort."

## Lusting Against Lust

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENERIC man, in Christian Science, is the full image and likeness of God, divine Mind, and is reflected in an infinity of greater and lesser ideas and their identities, the sum total of which combine to make up the infinite spiritual idea of generic man. It is thus that Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 258-9 of Science and Health: "Through spiritual sense you can discern the heart of divinity, and thus begin to comprehend in Science the generic term man. Man is not absorbed in Deity, and man cannot lose his individuality, for he reflects eternal Life; nor is he an isolated, solitary idea, for he represents infinite Mind, the sum of all substance."

Now just as God, good, is counterfeited in devil, evil, so spiritual man is counterfeited in physical man, and all divine ideas and their identities in material ideas and their identities. For instance, Rousseau declares that the greatest enemy of the human race was the man to whom it first occurred to put a ring fence round a piece of ground, and to announce, "This is mine." Without Truth a lie could not impose itself upon mankind, without spiritual substance there could be no counterfeit material universe. The Psalmist understood this when he sang: "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." And the writer of the wonderful drama of Job understood it, when he caused the Lord to answer out of the whirlwind, in the words: "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail?" What, of course, Rousseau, in his halting, metaphysical way, was striving to imply was that the first person whom the idea occurred, or the first person at any rate who succumbed to it, that he could inclose a little bit of the earth's surface as his very own, and pin up on the nearest tree a notice to the effect that trespassers would be prosecuted, was the archetype of the spirit of selfishness which was to cause so much trouble in the world. So much, indeed, that, century after century, man would fight man, and nation would contend with nation, for possession of this particular expression of the fullness of the Lord.

Rousseau, it need scarcely be said, was far too much of a materialist to see whether his own words were tending, and even the philosophers who followed him, starting from a material basis, lost themselves inevitably in a Sahara of material conclusions. Nor was it until Mrs. Eddy, returning to

the spiritual premises of Jesus the Christ, showed mankind the basal error of its philosophic and scientific syllogisms, that the light of the First Century began again to penetrate the darkness of material logic. Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 258-9 of Science and Health: "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients."

This allaying of the fear of patients is, in scientific terms, what the Bible means by acquiring a clean heart, a pure heart, or a new heart. It is the destruction, through the lust of Spirit against the flesh, of the old theological belief that the image and likeness of God, Spirit, is a human being, and the recognition instead, of the fact that this human being is the counterfeit of the real man, the image and likeness of God. The writer of the Fourth Gospel put this with surprising clarity when he explained that spiritual man was born "not of blood, nor of the will of man, but of God;" and, again, when he insisted, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." There is no transition, that is to say, from the flesh to Spirit. The human sense of a man is a material misconception of man, who is a divine idea, reflecting the character of the divine Mind, and born "not of blood, nor of the will of man, but of God." It was Jesus' perpetual lust against the will of the flesh, that gradually destroyed his vision of the flesh, through his vision of the real man or the Christ. It was Mrs. Eddy's vision of the Christ that showed her the secret of Jesus' teaching, and taught her how to write, on pages 476-7 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

## The Little Fruit-Shop

The little Broadway fruit-shop bursts and glows  
Like a stained-glass window rioting through the gloom  
Of a grim facade; a garden over seas;  
A Syracusean idyll; a lilt that flows in chords of dusk-red color, emerald bloom  
Loved by the nightingale, voice of the voiceless trees;  
Ripe orchards mellow with innumerable bees.

—Florence Wilkinson Evans.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Last Thing Civilized by Man

In his letter to Mrs. Catt, expressing the hope that Congress will forthwith pass the suffrage measure before it, Mr. Wilson has based his recommendation on the ground which is the only ultimately safe one for any supporter of that measure. It is true that in the latter part of his letter Mr. Wilson descended more to particulars, representing equal suffrage as one of the necessities of the hour. But before doing this, he made the claim of women to the suffrage one simply of Principle, and so of abstract justice.

It is perfectly easy to discover a hundred or a thousand specific reasons why the suffrage should be granted to women. It is extremely difficult to find a single argument for refusing it, and even when such an argument is produced it pays no attention whatever to Principle, but proposes not merely to ignore, but even to override it. Possibly the best argument ever advanced against suffrage was that, at one time so dear to Mr. Asquith, that in the event of a war women would lack the determination to see the thing through, and would permit their feelings as mothers, wives, and sisters, to get the better of them, with terrible consequences when faced by a nation in whose ranks women had no voice, and which was prepared to go any length in achieving its aims. Curiously enough the present war came as an object lesson in answering Mr. Asquith's objection. And Mr. Asquith, recognizing that his argument had been answered, not theoretically but practically, withdrew his opposition to suffrage, and was found voting for it in the House of Commons.

As a matter of fact the present war has answered Mr. Asquith's argument with emphasis. The worshipers of the Hammer-God, to quote a German description of the Germans, have relegated women to the category of the Hausfrau. Indeed, the Gothic view of women, medieval in its sublime simplicity, is one of the many points in which the German mentality appears to coincide with that of the Ottoman. The male worshipers, therefore, of the Hammer-God having decreed war, and having decreed war in accordance with the von Clausewitz theory of "frightfulness," offer just such an illustration as the ex-Prime Minister of England was wont to conjure up. It was then, however, that the women of England showed Mr. Asquith how entirely he was mistaken. Mrs. Pankhurst at once hauled down the banner of militancy, and hoisted, in its place, that of a whole-hearted support of the war. Wherever men were required for the front, women took their places. Mr. Lloyd George has borne witness to the fact that without the women of the United Kingdom the marvelous munition factories of the United Kingdom could never have come into being. Whenever a further drain was made upon the men workers, the women took their place, whether it was on the driving-seat of a motor lorry or the tail-board of an omnibus, the stool of a bank or the cow-shed of a farm. The world knows by this time exactly what all this has meant. The only respectable argument, because practically the only genuine one, was relegated to limbo; and the supporters of this argument, convinced by facts as they never could have been convinced by talking, became supporters instead of opponents of female suffrage.

It is facts like this, of course, which made President Wilson declare that "the services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction." But it remains equally natural and true that object lessons which have convinced and converted statesmen should have had no effect at all on the worshipers at the shrine of the beer bottle or the whiskey bottle. John Barleycorn and Robin Hop remain as consciously opposed to female suffrage as ever they were. They will, without a doubt, remain The Great Twin Brethren, who will lead the fight against woman suffrage in the future as they have in the past. It may be said of them, as of their famous prototypes, that they are called by many names and dwell in many lands. They have English names and German names, Dutch names, French names, and Russian names. They dwell in every land where, in the euphonious language of Mr. Kipling's "Tommy," "a man can raise a thirst." But their worshipers have a way of concentrating themselves more particularly in the lunatic asylums and the prisons. Nobody ever thought of portraying John Barleycorn or Robin Hop as a woman. Faith, Hope, Charity, Liberty, Purity, all such figures are familiar enough to the world as women. But John Barleycorn and Robin Hop are invariably male. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the two questions of prohibition and equal suffrage are almost as much Twin Sisters as Robin Hop and John Barleycorn are Twin Brethren.

And yet, when all has been said and done, these are not the real grounds for the support of equal suffrage. Equal suffrage stands, and must stand on the adamantine rock of Principle. If it does not stand on that rock, it has no right to stand at all. If it does stand upon that rock, then ultimately the gates of hell will not prevail against it. The simple truth is that the only logical ground on which it is possible to oppose female suffrage is the ground that women are a lower species of the human race than men. And as such the women of Europe and America would have to be regarded as a lower type than the men of any of the races of the world, who could qualify for the franchise. It is quite true that a certain great writer delivered himself once of the famous epigram, "I expect that woman will be the last thing civilized by man," but, of course, that great writer put that epigram into the mouth of a typical reactionary, and spent his whole life and his genius in arguing for and demonstrating the exact reverse. Now if the civilization of man is the civilization of John Barleycorn and Robin Hop, it is quite likely that women will be the last thing civilized by it, and it is emphatically to be hoped so. Indeed there is a certain expectation, which may be reduced to a cer-

tainty, that the civilization of those two worthies will be obliterated at the ballot-box, as soon as women are allowed to throw their votes into it.

It has taken several centuries for men to convince themselves of the equality of the sexes, and it is perfectly clear that only a small minority of them have yet done so. It was Disraeli who declared that the doom of the Turk was written in his treatment of women, and Disraeli, though a supporter of women, was no enemy to the Turk. But Disraeli saw clearly enough what his own words implied, and that was that the treatment of women by men is the test of the civilization of men. The Zulu, squatting on his haunches, and causing his women to do his work, the Chinaman, regarding them frankly as a thing without rights, the Muhammadan or the Hindu, imprisoning them within the depths of the harem or the zenana, are all writing on the wall their own "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." What is wonderful is that the Caucasian has not perceived this, and that except in limited numbers he has not risen to the occasion. A Twentieth Century Diogenes, wandering through the American continent, might be forgiven for adopting the philosophy of Bret Harte, and demanding whether the civilization of Sir Austin Feverel is not a failure, and the Caucasian played out.

### The Imperial War Conference

IN THE form of a war council of the British Empire another imperial conference is being held in London. Its prestige and significance can hardly be exaggerated. The gatherings of these proconsuls of empire, in consultation with the British Cabinet, tend more and more to assume characteristics of a permanent council of the British peoples. Already they seem to provide the needed nucleus for the League of Nations which, in some form or another, must prove to be the happy aftermath of the war. Certainly they mark what has been called a "definite stage in British history." One feels a sense of anticipation and satisfaction when reading the names of the members who have gathered from all corners of the earth. The public interest is aroused and the imagination is singularly stirred. People somehow are becoming conscious that these men, however cut and dried their program may be, are the forerunners of a new political emancipation of states. The world is being rapidly reorganized and reconstructed for the better before our eyes, and greater prominence is being given to those standards of international justice, fair play, liberty, and righteousness which Mr. Lloyd George has declared must triumph in the end.

In the concrete the deliberations will, of course, be very much the same as on the occasion of the last imperial conference, in the spring of 1917. In essence, the conference is a meeting of the British Cabinet, with representatives of the Dominions and of India taken into their deliberations, though, in view of the enormous extent and ever growing importance of the Empire, it might be said that the latter is taking the British Cabinet into its confidence. The delegates will consider the future conduct of the war, and the many British problems arising from it. They will have the powers of an executive council capable, as Lord Milner once put it, of making decisions vitally affecting every part of the Empire, while the conference will afford to those sections not directly represented in the home government the opportunity to share in the burdens, the sacrifices, and the conduct of the great enterprise against the Central Empires. It will also assure the British Cabinet that they are acting in accordance with the judgment of the men who enjoy the confidence of their peoples across the seas.

All this, of course, goes more or less without the saying. But to the delegates from the Dominions there are bound to occur other and equally momentous considerations. There is the question of emigration from the heart of the Empire to the distant Dominions, and there must come, at some time or another, a realization of the responsibilities of the new citizenship within the Empire. Hitherto the Empire has been without design, and has expanded in haphazard and fortuitous fashion; but the preparations for the coming peace are practically inseparable from these questions of citizens' responsibility and unity of purpose. The Empire can no longer follow its old, ramshackle course of development while the whole democratic world is gravitating toward reorganization and solidarity. At every turn widely separated peoples are discovering new and unsuspected bonds of unity and freedom. The war is destroying certain racial antipathies and rivalries. Within the British Empire it has raised the need for unification to an imperative demand. There is talk of amalgamation of New Zealand with Australia, and with the lesser English possessions of the Southern Pacific, and the extension of the South African Commonwealth so as to include the former German colonies. The war has also undoubtedly suggested problems in constitutional relations and readaptations which may profoundly affect the governmental models within and without the British Empire of the future. Thus the Imperial War Conference may achieve results which will make of the British Empire a visible commonwealth and a single organism.

### Spain, Morocco, and the Allies

THERE would seem to be no longer any room for doubt that France in particular, and the Allies in general, would do well to keep a careful watch on Spanish Morocco. Almost from the outbreak of the war, the Spanish zone, the Tetuan Riff, has been fully recognized as one of the main headquarters of German propaganda for Spain. And now, here as elsewhere, for some time past, Germany has been steadily throwing off the mask. When the Prince de Ratibor, German Ambassador at Madrid, wrote to the Spanish press, as he did some time ago, and admitted, as a matter of course, that he had subsidized Spanish anarchists to offset "interventionist propaganda," the German propagandists in Morocco were not slow to take the hint. It quickly became a matter of no concern to them who knew of their doings and dealings, and when it was reported recently, that the notorious brigand Raisuli, who had been bought and bribed into complaisance by the authorities at Madrid, was quite frankly in treaty

with the German Consul at Tetuan, it surprised no one, who had followed the situation with any care.

The Morocco problem, as far as Spain is concerned, is one that does not lend itself to an easy solution. If Spain were dealing with any show of firmness with the Germans in the peninsula itself, where their machinations are now scarcely veiled at all, it might inspire more confidence as to her policy in the Riff. As it is, the Spanish zone is steadily becoming a kind of rallying ground for a strange admixture of forces, having but one common aim, namely, united action against France. All the old notorious characters of the early days of General Lyautey's great effort, men like Raisuli, El Haiba, and Abdul Malek, are once again to the front, and in every case the power behind them is quite clearly shown to be Germany.

Now France has exercised great patience toward Spain, but there is and ought to be a limit to such forbearance. No country in the alliance any longer acts for itself alone, whilst the interdependence of all nations, allied and neutral, is rapidly becoming such that neutral nations must fall into line with the common purpose of liberation. If they do not take an active part in the struggle, they must at any rate see to it that they allow nothing to happen within their borders which shall hamper or harass the Allies in the tremendous task which lies before them. Spain, at this moment, is being supplied by the Allies, at a considerable strain on their resources, with many necessities. The Allies may at least claim that Spanish territory, or territory under the protection of Spain, shall not be used as a veritable training camp for their enemies.

Few things would do more to establish and strengthen the position of Spain as a power worthy of the name than a strong hand in the Tetuan Riff. Señor Maura and his Cabinet of former premiers would do well to exercise it.

### The Gloucester Fleet

WHEN the recent German submarine raid in American waters was at its height, solicitude, expressed and unexpressed, was felt for the Gloucester fishing fleet, because, from flying rumors, it was presumed that the U-boats, coming or going, would pass close to the great North Atlantic fishing grounds, and it was judged, from previous experience, that out of pure wantonness, if for no other reason, the raiders would attack the fishermen. Relief was felt, therefore, when after the lapse of a week or so the Gloucester fishing boats, with large catches direct from Quero and other of the "banks," began to return without news of any unusual adventures. Some of the captains reported that they had word of the raid while their lines were in the water, but that, while the report had the effect of making them more alert, they kept on with their respective tasks. They had, however, taken the precaution, on the homeward voyage, to follow the indentations of the coast.

For 300 years the Gloucester fleet has faced dangers of every conceivable nature in times of peace and of war. Aside from the risks incident to all sea callings, fishermen on the "banks" have had to count upon perils resulting from the world's progress. Rudyard Kipling, who, in "Captains Courageous," described the dangers of the Gloucester fisherfolk with a master hand, tells of the constant menace to the little craft, along the "banks," from the passing ocean greyhounds. Frequently the huge liners, traveling east or west, in the great tourist days before the war, bore down upon a Gloucester boat destroying all trace as completely as Count von Luxburg could have wished. The whole history of the Gloucester fleet is one of trials, hardships, disasters—and triumphs.

Nothing betiding the fishermen of Gloucester during the centuries has deterred them in the performance of their duty. From their ranks have been recruited some of the ablest seamen and sea fighters the United States has known; but seldom have they willingly left the fishing vessel for posts of honor or for larger emolument. The nation has called them in its hours of emergency, and they have responded, as they are responding now, but their hearts have been with their chosen calling, and they have returned to it again, when the nation's fight was won.

The fishing industry of Gloucester was begun with the founding of the city, in 1623, and has been carried on uninterruptedly ever since, employing annually increasing tonnage and increasing hundreds of men. The fishing was done at first with hook and line. Later this process was superseded by the trawl, except on Georges Bank, where, owing to the strong tide, the old system is still largely adhered to. For the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be said that a trawl is a line of from 500 to 1000 feet in length, having from 500 to 700 hooks attached to it by short gangions. The vessels usually carry from eight to ten dories, each about sixteen feet in length. Each dory is manned by two of the crew from the vessel, who set and haul the trawls at intervals. There has been a system of gill netting in use for some years, but this is successful only in mackerel fishing.

In early times the vessels used by the Gloucester fishermen were ketches, shallops, and pinnaces. The latter were a very small order of craft, affording little or no protection to the crew. There is no comparison between them and the steel, steam-motored vessels of today. Government regulations and the local requirements of Gloucester are a great deal more exacting than formerly as to the comfort and safety of the men. The federal authority, in fact, in recognition of the great value of the Gloucester school of seamen, keeps a large vessel, with an ample staff and crew moving among them at sea, with the view of responding to their needs.

The fishing grounds of Newfoundland offer a great diversity in the choice of fishing grounds, but not wide enough always to prevent the Americans and the Canadians from clashing. Much of the cause of friction has now been removed, and all of it will soon disappear, as the equities are more fully recognized. The Gloucester vessels affect the Grand Banks, about ninety-four miles off Newfoundland. Halibut fishing is carried on in Iceland waters, while the highest grade of codfish is caught on Georges Banks.

During the last four years Americans have become familiar with the part played by the English, Irish, and

Scotch trawlers in the war. Great Britain has had no braver defenders. If submarine warfare is carried regularly into American waters, the Gloucester trawlers will certainly be heard from in similar creditable ways. No part of American history is at once sadder and brighter than that which recounts the perpetual battle between the Gloucester fisherman and the sea.

### Notes and Comments

DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG, former German Colonial Secretary, after explaining, in a lengthy article in the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, how "absolutely" essential it will be for Germany to have access to the raw products of the whole earth after the war, concludes: "At the peace conference we must not only demand these advantages but command them by force if necessary." The former Secretary for the Colonies that no longer exist is not very precise in the use of language. He undoubtedly meant to say "if possible," not "if necessary."

THAT there is a great and inexcusable waste of printed matter, in these days of conservation, every man of affairs and every householder knows full well. How great is that waste, however, is scarcely imagined even by the majority of those who are daily called upon to discard heaps of uninvited, unwelcome, and utterly valueless printed and typewritten second-class mail matter. To obtain something like an approximate idea of the waste going on in this particular, an account was recently kept of the quantity of entirely useless "literature" reaching two desks in one newspaper office during a single month. It amounted to twenty-five pounds. Suppose you do not throw away the worthless printed and typewritten matter that comes to you in the next thirty days, but save it, weigh it, and judge for yourself whether or not more work should be put into the conservation and thrift campaign.

APPROPOS of the statement made by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, of Chicago, upon his recent installation as president of the American Medical Association, that national prohibition would benefit alike the military and civil population of the country, it seems worth while to recall that Dr. N. S. Davis, another Chicagoan, prominent among his fellows forty years ago, was the first physician in America to declare that there were no medicinal properties in alcohol. Four decades of progress have made it comparatively easy for Dr. Bevan to take his stand. Dr. Davis, however, was denounced in and out of his profession as a fanatic.

THERE is satisfaction in knowing that the statue of Joan of Arc which stood in the court of the Cathedral of Rheims has not shared the fate inflicted by the Germans on that monument. The statue is the work of Paul Dubois. It has been removed from its pedestal and placed in safety, having been hit only by one shell splinter, from the time when the bombardment of Rheims first began. The sword which the Maid holds in her hand was smashed, but no other damage was done.

IT is said that it costs Uncle Sam \$101 for the clothing of every soldier sent to France, in spite of the standardization and the universal employment of machinery. This amount does not include eating utensils and fighting equipment. The change in methods since the days of the American Revolution is striking. The uniforms of that time were cut up and sewed by hand in the homes of the people, who also wove much of the cloth. Today specialization has gone so far that a coat may be made in New York to go with trousers made in Philadelphia. One firm may do the buttonholes and another sew on the buttons.

AFTER the Channel Tunnel the Straits of Gibraltar Tunnel! What with the bridge over the Suez Canal at El Kantara and the talk of a tunnel or a bridge under or across the Hellespont or the Bosphorus to connect Asia with Europe, the air is filled, just now, with a bewildering variety of projects for the linking of continents. Before long we may be traveling by railroad from Paris to Gibraltar and Morocco, thence to Dakar, on the coast of Senegal, in order to take steamer to Buenos Aires; or all the way to Cape Town by train along a lovely African Riviera of the future! London to the Cape in eight days is not at all a remote possibility.

THE campaign against tipping servants or waiters has called forth the "authentic" origin for the expression. The latest explanation is that the word "tip" originated in the old English coffeehouses, where hung brass-bound boxes into which customers were expected to drop coins for the servants. The boxes were inscribed: "To Insure Promptness," and from the initial letters of these words came "tip." As the word today has little or no relation to the celerity of service, the new explanation will doubtless leave the average person open-minded concerning the vexed question.

PEOPLE unfamiliar with the relations between the President of the United States and his Cabinet, many of whom ought to know better, are often heard to ask why the President permits himself to be controlled by unwise counselors, or worse. This recalls, to some persons blessed with good memory, a characteristic story about President Lincoln. As it is told, after listening one day to a long, adverse discussion by the Cabinet of a subject concerning which he had been making up his mind during the debate, he adjourned the meeting by saying: "The vote stands seven nays to one aye; the ayes have it."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is credited with saying that he has always had two hard and fast rules: one, that unpleasant happenings were to be discussed in the morning, never in the evening; the other, that always, out of the day's events, he was to take home a good story. This latter rule, no doubt, has contributed largely to his renown as a raconteur and humorist. One always rather wondered whence he obtained his apparently inexhaustible fund of good stories. The secret is, in a measure, thus revealed.